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ZHIVKOV DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR KUWAIT 14 MAR

AU150900 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 15 Mar (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, left for Kuwait this morning. He is invited on an official and friendly visit there by the Amir of the State of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The Bulgarian leader is accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Petur Mladenov, the Deputy-Chairman of the Ministerial Council Mr Andrey Lukanov, the Chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers Mr Lyubomir Levchev, and deputy-ministers.

TODOROV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

AU131741 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, returned home from Yugoslavia a short while ago. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia Airport by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by other officials.

Comments on Macedonia

AU131912 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 13 Mar (BTA) -- "Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations are developing well in general", underlined Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, upon his return from Belgrade today. "It is well known that there are some differences and outstanding questions between the two countries", said he to a BTA reporter, "including the so-called Macedonian issue. We discussed these questions sincerely and in principle. The positions of the two countries on these issues so far have remained unchanged".

Mr Stanko Todorov underlined, however, as a significant fact the two countries' stand that these outstanding questions should not hamper the further allround cooperation. "However, that the development of cooperation and the process of getting to know better each other on a broader scale create preconditions for seeking out a mutually acceptable decision to the outstanding issues as well", added he. "We underlined the necessity of having a calm, well-meaning and constructive dialogue in the spirit of mutual respect, on the basis of acknowledgement of the historical and the present realities", said the chairman of the Bulgarian parliament.

Stressing that peace and cooperation are the only sensible alternative in the contemporary world, he pointed out that this pertains to an even greater extent to two neighboring socialist countries, such as Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are. "During our present visit once againwas reaffirmed the readiness of the two countries to expand and deepen their friendship and cooperation, to make their relations a factor for the stability of peace in the Balkans and in Europe", said Mr Stanko Todorov. He pointed out that the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia is considerable and with great prospects. "We share the confidence that we should develop on a still broader scale our industrial joint production, and use the contemporary forms of the economic and techno-scientific exchange. The talks we had with the Yugoslav state and economic leaders and specialists have shown that there are a lot of untapped possibilities in the economic sphere", Mr Todorov added.

The chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, Mr Stanko Todorov, visited Yugoslavia in the head of a parliamentary delegation, invited by the chairman of the Federal Parliament of Yugoslavia, Mr Dragoslav Markovic.

MLADENOV WRITES IN PRAVDA ON DETENTE, PEACE

For the text of an article on the urgent need for detente and peace by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, that was published in the 27 February Moscow PRAVDA, see the 11 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 4.

KAPEK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT

Visit 'Successful'

LD121836 Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (CTK) -- The visit of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Prague City Committee delegation to Moscow was described as successful by party Presidium member and chief secretary of the committee, Antonin Kapek at its close Friday.

Antonin Kapek appreciated the exchange of experiences and the new impulses produced by the talks with Viktor Grishin, Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and first secretary of the party city committee in Moscow.

The delegation became acquainted with the implementation of the general plan of development of Moscow, with concrete results of application of progressive science and technology in big enterprises in the Soviet capital and experiences from party work in plants. We also had an opportunity to get an insight into the work of mass media, especially Soviet Television, the Czechoslovak party official said. He attached great importance to the preliminary agreement on holding "Days of Prague in Moscow" concluded during the four-day visit. This event will be another step towards promoting cooperation between the two capitals, their party organizations and all workers and citizens, he said.

Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra and Central Committee departmental head Julius Varga ended Friday a working visit to Moscow and left for home. They had talks on the implementation of congress resolutions of their parties on agriculture and food with Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats and Food Industry Minister Voldemar Lein.

Return to Prague

LD130020 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2130 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Prague City CPCZ Committee led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, returned to Prague today. During its 4-day stay in the Soviet capital it became acquainted with the implementation of the general plan for the development of Moscow and it concluded a preliminary agreement on holding the "Days of Prague in Moscow."

CSCE POSTPONEMENT RESULT OF U.S. OBSTRUCTIONS

LD122216 Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 12 Mar 82

[By Karel Cisar]

[Text] Prague, 12 Mar (CTK) -- The participants in the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories today agreed to adjourn the meeting until November 9. This undesirable agreement to postpone the deliberations is a consequence of obstructions of the United States and its lackeys in NATO states.

The decision to interrupt the talks again is the more serious as prerequisites existed in this round, started on February 9, for early conclusion of the final document, which was to a great extent ready and provided for the holding of a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe.

Such result would doubtlessly have positive influence on the general international situation, it could strengthen East-West confidence and improve prospects for progress at the Vienna talks on arms reduction and the Geneva disarmament talks. This in turn would naturally have a good bearing on the development of cooperation between European states. However, such results would weaken the political course of Ronald Reagan's administration aiming at confrontation and worsening of East-West relations, and Soviet-American relations in particular.

The United States and other NATO countries took the "Polish issue" as a pretext for disrupting the Madrid meeting. They staged a show with the participation of foreign ministers and let their representatives speak only on Poland, and clearly boycotted deliberations on the final document. It is certain, however, that if there were no "Polish issue", the United States would find another pretext to hamper the meeting.

This policy is to feed anti-Soviet moods in the West European countries and thus to create a more positive climate for American plans to station new nuclear missiles and chemical weapons in Western Europe. Another aim is to weaken the side-spread opposition of the West European public to the new round of the arms race. The artificial creation of international tension also serves Washington for getting all NATO states "in line" since a number of NATO governments reject new armament.

BILAK ADDRESSES WOMEN'S DAY RALLY IN PRAGUE

AU111300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

["From" the speech by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered at a women's peace rally held on the occasion of International Women's Day in the Prague Palace of Culture on 9 March]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech, Comrade Vasil Bilak conveyed the greetings of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and recalled his words at the reception of a delegation of Czechoslovak women at Prague Castle on Monday:

"Also today I want to express our profound gratitude and sincerely thank the Czechoslovak women for their selfless, conscientious work in factories and in the fields, in services and trade, in education, health services and culture -- everywhere, where they are contributing with their work to the fulfillment of the goals adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress, and for their concern about a satisfied and happy life for their families.

"This is a nice and just appreciation and you know," Comrade Bilak continued, "that this is not being said only on the occasion of International Women's Day. At the 16th CPCZ Congress it was said especially tellingly: Our women deserve recognition and respect for their noble mission as mothers and for their irreplaceable role in the education of children, for their exemplary results at work and active participation in public life."

In the spirit of this recognition, Comrade Bilak spoke about the comprehensive concern for the health of women and their social security. "In our society, women and mothers have a firm security which nothing can replace or buy: they do not have to be afraid of the future of their most priceless treasure -- their children, whom they surround with maternal love, in whom they find the fulfillment of their lives' mission. Our women are bringing up their children without having to be afraid that they might go hungry, that there will not be money for physicians and medicines, for education, for ensuring a decent standard of living. In socialism, every family has the right to everything that in the capitalist society only the privileged strata can afford. Any unprejudiced person recognizes that this is not cheap propaganda, but a fact."

"The Communist Party and the socialist state recognize the principles of women's equality not only in theory, but are systematically creating conditions for their implementation in practice. I do not want to claim that there is nothing to improve. That would mean disputing progress. What was good yesterday must be improved tomorrow. Demands are growing in all spheres. Moreover, even the best and most just decisions are not being automatically implemented in life. The plans and instructions of the Communist Party and the socialist state are being implemented by people made of flesh and blood who might even have various shortcomings, who are committing errors and are inconsistent. That is also the reason why there are various things that make the life of our women bitter: shortcomings in services, the trade network, transportation and other sectors. We rightly criticize them, but it would not be correct to succumb to skepticism. Anyone who thinks objectively must admit that despite various problems things are improving every year.

"It frequently happens that the solution of one problem leads to new tasks. With the magnanimous support of families with children we have succeeded in considerably increasing the birth rate, but now the construction of additional day-care centers, kindergartens, schools, health facilities, considerably greater housing construction and everything connected with these things have appeared on the day's agenda.

"Women's entry into the production process also has its negative aspects. Demands on services' reliable work are incomparably higher than they have been in the past. Such is life. Everything has its positive as well as its negative aspects.

"One also has to repeat that many things do not depend on political decisions, that our notions and objectives are limited by economic potential. Moreover, not everything can be resolved in the course of one generation. Building socialism is a long-term and complex process."

Afterward, when Comrade Bilak addressed himself to the immense socioeconomic changes in the world, he noted that the struggle for liberating man from exploitation, misery and hunger, as well as for ridding mankind of the fear of war apocalypse, has not by far ended yet.

"One of the greatest anachronisms of the current period is that mankind creates huge material values but at the same time 780 million people are absolutely destitute, 450 million people suffer from malnutrition, 50 million people die of starvation annually -- of whom 17 million are children -- 1.5 billion people on this planet lack basic medical care, more than 800 million people are illiterate -- of whom more than 60 percent are women. According to United Nations data, this situation is going to deteriorate. About 1 billion illiterates are expected to be on earth around the year 2000."

The Legacy of Imperialism

"Anyone who has only scant knowledge of the history of mankind knows that these terrible ills have not been caused by socialism, but are the legacy of imperialism, which used to maintain misery and backwardness in immense areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

"Moreover, imperialism -- with its imperialist and militarist policies -- complicates the problems of the developing world even more. What huge assistance could be extended to the developing countries if the imperialist states would agree to halt the arms race and if only a part of the resources thus saved were spent on various social and health programs. For example, it is known that 9 modern schools could be built for the cost of a single American F-4 aircraft, that 16 million children could be educated for 1 year for the cost of a single Trident nuclear submarine, that 5 hospitals could be built for the cost of a single MX intercontinental missile."

Further, Comrade Vasil Bilak said, among other things, that in the advanced capitalist countries there are more than 22 million people unemployed. The United States, the mightiest capitalist country, holds inglorious pride of place in this respect -- almost 10 million people are looking in vain for a job there, with blacks, youth and women the hardest hit.

"Not one bourgeois government has complete elimination of unemployment in its program," he continued. "At best they are talking about intending to reduce unemployment. With this they indirectly admit that the army of the unemployed is an organic part of capitalism."

"In his recent report on the state of the union, President Reagan was consoling the unemployed by pointing out that the interest rates and inflation have dropped. But that is not much consolation for those who have no work. During his election campaign, Reagan pledged to considerably reduce unemployment. Even then unemployment stood at 7.4 percent, but today is almost 10 percent. And additional dozens of millions of dollars for armament are being diverted from that part of the state budget intended for education, health care and benefits for the poor and unemployed.

"To American women, who in many respects suffer as a result of unequality, President Reagan was not able to say anything other than that a special commission will begin to study discriminatory measures against women in the laws of the American states. And as a great triumph he announced that for the first time in U.S. history a woman is on the bench of the Supreme Court. Women in the socialist countries holding responsible posts at various levels can only smile at that. One example is enough: In the CSSR Federal Assembly, of the overall number of deputies 28 percent are women, while in the U.S. Congress that figure is only 3 percent. More women are represented in the USSR Supreme Soviet than in all parliaments of the capitalist countries together."

Later in his speech, Comrade Bilak spoke about the new stage of armament unleashed by the American Government. He depicted it as the greatest and most dangerous since the end of World War II, and continued: "In a war such as the Pentagon is preparing, it would hardly be possible to differentiate between Western and Eastern Europe, there would be neither neutrals nor pacifists, there would be no difference between communists and Christians. The United States is prepared to burn down the whole of Europe, including its allies, in the naive notion that if it succeeded in destroying the European Continent, it would be easy for it to deal with the rest of the world. It is a shortsighted notion but one that is all the more dangerous. In reality, a nuclear conflict would not spare the United States. It would cause such a catastrophe in the world as can hardly be imagined.

"An American physician, Professor Geiger, said about this problem not so long ago: 'Those who survived would not really stay alive for long. There would be no physicians, no medication, no water and no food.' And he comes to the correct conclusion. Such a catastrophe can be prevented only by informing the public about the consequences of nuclear war, by dispelling the illusion that people could survive this catastrophe.

"Therefore the slogan of progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world cannot be 'somehow to survive the thermonuclear war,' but to do everything to forestall war, to thwart the inhuman plans of the Reagan government."

The USSR -- The Mainstay of Peace and Progress

"The main obstacle to the U.S. military plans is the Soviet Union. We are very well aware of the sacrifices being made by the Soviet people in the interest of the defense of world peace. Therefore we do not belong and we do not want to belong to those who sit by the fire and watch the USSR efforts with indifference. With honest work, by strengthening our country's economic and political position, we want to continue to contribute as much as possible to the struggle for peace and man's happiness.

"Fortunately, the European nations are increasingly aware of the fate being prepared for them by the reactionary forces of American imperialism. They have not forgotten the huge sacrifices, the loss of irreplaceable assets and the rivers of blood with which they paid for the smashing of fascism and for freedom. They are understanding more clearly how things would look if modern destructive weapons were used on the 'European battlefield,' into the role of which the Pentagon and White House planners are forcing Europe."

"It is quite natural therefore that throughout Europe there is growing opposition to the war policy of the United States and its endeavors to deploy new nuclear medium-range missiles in West European countries, which is intended to enable the United States to gain military-strategic superiority and hit the Soviet Union with a 'first strike.' The people in the Western European countries are increasingly beginning to understand the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which will spare no effort, together with all antiwar forces, to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

"The spread of the peace and anti-American movement in Western Europe -- the biggest in the postwar period -- has evoked suprise and anger among the U.S. representatives. And since the Reagan government lacks the feeling for reality and is incapable of comprehending the justified concern of the European nations about the consequences of a possible war, it accuses its Western European allies of ingratitude. It threatens them like a feudal lord its vassals and artificially aggravates the situation in Europe in order to be able to make its NATO allies toe the line in an atmosphere of tension and subordinate them to its plans.

"The United States' main onslaught is against the Soviet Union, which is the pioneer of the world revolutionary process, which has always been its mainstay and personifies the yearning of all honest people of the world for peace.

"The Reagan government's coming to power has unleashed such an anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign, as can -- without exaggeration -- be compared with the crusade of the darkest forces of world reaction on the eve of World War II.

"Not only journalists and second-string politicians, but also leading U.S. representatives have actively joined not only the anti-Soviet propaganda, but directly also the psychological warfare crusade against the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. The main objective of these campaigns is to weaken socialism, presenting the Soviet Union in the eyes of public as a power that concentrates on military expansion.

"Ordinary people throughout the world -- and especially in Europe -- are increasingly realizing that the unleashing of the new round of arms race by the United States while invoking a 'Soviet military threat,' is the greatest deception of this century, as the chairwoman of the International Democratic Federation of Women, Freda Brown, expressed it so tellingly at the World Congress of Women in Prague.

"Occasionally we hear Washington statesmen complaining that nations do not understand U.S. policy only because Soviet propaganda is more effective than American. Solving that problem seems to them to be simple: give more millions of dollars to the ideodiversionary centers for new anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda crusades.

"The Voice of America is slated to begin broadcasting two new programs -- tendentiously slanted commentaries and information from around the world and the United States, which will be translated into many languages and broadcast to the whole world.

"However, politicians of the Reagan type are incapable of comprehending that no matter how big the dollar subsidies, they cannot change a lie into the truth or make out of the bellicose American policy a peace policy. The anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda can temporarily complicate the people's search for correct answers to the complex questions of the present, but it cannot silence the truth forever. The truth of socialism, peace and progress is making its way to the people just as inevitably as the sun rises in the morning."

Pharisean Poses Will Not Hold Water

In a further part of his speech, Comrade Bilak criticized the systematic and coordinated subversive actions that are being prepared by the reactionary forces of imperialism against the socialist countries and the national liberation movements.

He said, among other things: "After the counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia failed, imperialism placed its bet on Poland as the next. It misused the weakening of the PZPR and the errors committed during the construction of socialism, and with the effective assistance of counterrevolutionary elements, frenzied demagoguery and disinformation campaigns, it brought Poland to the verge of national catastrophe.

"As long as the antisocialist elements in the so-called 'Solidarity' and other organizations in Poland were destroying the socialist state with impunity piece by piece, this encountered the bourgeois governments' enthusiastic response and even direct support. The Polish leadership's proposal to set up a government of mutual accord was being ridiculed and rejected. How often could voices from Washington be heard that Poland must solve its problems by itself. However, in reality the United States was doing everything possible for the disruption in Poland to reach such a degree that the states of the Warsaw Pact would have to step in. The American leaders assumed that in such a case it would be easy for them to find an excuse for the U.S. aggressive policy not only in Europe but in other parts of the world as well.

"It was not the Soviet Union that forced the state of emergency upon Poland, as Reagan falsely claimed. Quite the contrary, it was the United States and some of its allies whom through their subversive policy, threatened basic freedoms, democracy and socialism in Poland. The Polish leadership had no option but to put an end to the activity of counterrevolution by resolute measures.

"When it was suddenly confirmed that in Poland, just as in any other fraternal country, it is not possible to destroy socialism, American imperialism showed its true face. To 'punish' the Polish people for solving their problems by themselves, the United States and its closest allies imposed discriminatory sanctions against Poland and also against the Soviet Union -- the chief mainstay of Polish independence and safeguard of the entire socialist community. They endeavor to bludgeon the Polish people to their knees, to trigger tension and chaos and to prevent order, work and calm from being restored in Poland.

"In an effort to make their anti-Polish activity more digestible, the bourgeois governments hyprocritically pose as defenders of democracy and human rights in Poland. This was to be served also by the Reagan administration's provocative propaganda event against Poland organized at the end of January. This was another example of the United States' direct interference in the internal affairs of Poland, an attempt to pit Polish society against its leadership. The anti-Polish television show, inspired directly by the U.S. President and broadcast from Washington to many countries of the world, suffered a pitiful fiasco. The nations cannot take seriously the leader of an imperialist power that committed genocide in Vietnam, is supporting the massacres in El Salvador, Guatemala and Haiti, and is teaming up with the terrorist regimes in Chile, South Africa and Israel."

Sanctions As a Boomerang

"History has already furnished plenty of evidence that economic sanctions against socialist countries cause temporary difficulties at the most but never jeopardize their social system, and never force them to retreat from their high-principled policy. On the contrary, sanctions have always backfired against their authors. It is therefore not surprising that a number of Western countries refused to yield to U.S. pressure.

"If, for example, the FRG declared sanctions against the USSR, more than half a million people would lose their jobs. Even Secretary of State Haig had to admit that a grain embargo against the Soviet Union would eventually cause greater damage to the United States than to the Soviet Union.

"Czechoslovakia resolutely rejects the attempts of the imperialist powers to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, to which they resorted at the meeting in Madrid. The United States demonstrated once again that it is not concerned about the civil rights the Polish people, but that, since it is unable to destroy socialism, its main aim is at least to weaken it in Poland and in other countries.

"The United States did not view the Final Act adopted in Helsinki as a document confirming the postwar settlement in Europe and permitting the development of mutually beneficial multifaceted cooperation among states with diverse social systems. From the very beginning, the United States has been distorting some of its passages to be able to establish a legal basis for interfering in and subverting socialist countries. The Czechoslovak people are firmly convinced that Polish communists and sincere patriots will lead their country out of its crisis and toward new victories of socialism. Czechoslovakia will do everything within its power to selflessly assist in this process, together with other fraternal countries. We are adamantly convinced that socialism will again demonstrate its enormous viability. So far the cohesion of the socialist countries has shattered all imperialist threats.

"Sooner or later imperialism must come to terms with the fact that the socialist system in Europe or anywhere else in the world was not exported by Moscow, but that it is a product of the law-governed historical development of each nation.

"This fact will have to be acknowledged above all by the Reagan administration, whose policy -- regardless of all its failures so far -- proceeds from the fixed notion that the United States will be able to blackmail the socialist countries, and force the West European partners to passively subordinate themselves to the tough U.S. domination. This policy cannot succeed because it runs counter to objective development."

"Even in the United States these facts are realized by some soberly thinking politicians. Former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow George Kennan, for example, called on the American administration to completely change its subjective notions about the USSR and its people. 'We are constantly witness to extreme simplification, everyday distortions of the character and attitudes of another great nation,' said Kennan, and added: 'All this does not suggest maturity and realism, which must be expected of the diplomacy of a great power, but proves intellectual primitiveness and naivite, which is inexcusable when it applies to an administration of the United States.'

"As long as bourgeois governments attack the Polish leadership for having taken a resolute action against counterrevolution and in defense of socialism, we are not surprised. Nor are we surprised when some Western politicians lament that the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland thwarted a 'unique historical chance to contain the influence of communism.'"

Every Barricade Has Two Sides

"However, what must surprise us and must not leave us indifferent is the stand of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] on the developments in Poland. Instead of expressing solidarity with Polish revolutionaries, it attacks the PZPR and the Government of People's Poland, slanders the Soviet Union, and has even fabricated a theory about a crisis of the socialist community, disregarding the fact that the countries of real socialism are marching forward despite all obstacles and remain the most important safeguard of world peace and social progress.

"The world cannot be presented as black or white. But should there be a struggle, every barricade would have only two sides. There are only three potions in the sharp class clashes that are taking place on the international and national scales -- to assume a stand on one side, on the other side or to hide or desert. Revolutionaries cannot pretend that they stand aloof from all this, that it dies not concern them. When the PCI leadership demands -- flouting the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other parties it so often proclaims -- that 'Solidarity' and other counterrevolutionary organizations should again be given freedom of action, this means -- in accordance with plain logic and the class reality confirmed by the history of class struggle -- that the leading figures of the PCI currently stand in the same camp as the enemies of socialist Poland.

"The PCI leadership often accuses us of dogmatism, considering as dogmatism faithfulness to the tested principles of building socialism and defending socialist gains.

But at the same time, it dogmatically imposes on us and other communist parties its own theoretical edifices, which are separated from life as though they had been constructed in a lab. However, socialism cannot develop on the basis of stiff, rigid patterns. Socialism can be built and developed only on the basis of creatively applying Marxism-Leninism under the specific historical conditions. We cannot copy Soviet experiences, just as other countries cannot copy our experiences. However, we are making use of many valuable experiences acquired by the Soviet party and the Soviet people. We hope that also some Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian and German experiences, but also experiences of other socialist countries, will be useful for those who embark on the road of building socialism.

"When the comrades from the PCI leadership view these experiences with contempt, no one forces these upon them. But we would be interested in what, in fact, their 'third road' -- which is full of abstract and nonclass ideas about democracy and of unsubstantiated criticism of the already existing socialism -- looks like in practice. Genuine revolutionaries, Marxist-Leninists, have never underestimated the experiences acquired by the working people in the struggle for their liberation. Marx, Engels and Lenin never depreciated the significance of the Paris Commune, though it succumbed to the bourgeoisie's counterrevolutionary terror. On the contrary, despite some mistakes it committed and despite its defeat they always defended its historical value for the further struggle of the revolutionary workers movement.

"The comrades from the PCI leadership are for the time being striving to gain political power, and it seems that they are subordinating everything to their tactics -- to get into the government. But they are lecturing everyone on how socialism should be built. This is something like a woman who has not yet given birth advising a mother of five children how to overcome the birth pains. One need not be a prophet: The stands of the leading PCI officials will not be beneficial to our movement. But they are doing even greater harm to the revolutionary struggle of the Italian working people."

For Future Generations

"We do not hide the fact," Vasil Bilak said in a subsequent part of his speech, "that, through the fault of the American administration's adventurous course, the international situation is fraught with all kinds of complications and risks. However, we do not succumb to hopelessness and pessimism. We are convinced that through joint effort by socialist countries and the independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, joint effort by the communist and democratic movement, it is possible to preserve peace for us and for future generations."

"That is why it is in our vital interest to systematically reinforce the friendship, alliance and multifaceted cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular, for the world socialist community to close its ranks even more firmly so that it is able to influence more and more markedly the situation in the world, and to contribute decisively to the preservation of peace.

"We will continue to actively support the Soviet peace policy, as laid down by the 16th congress. We regard the support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy as a concentrated expression of our people's vital interests in international relations.

"We are fortunate that we live in our socialist homeland, which treats all upright people like a mother treats her children. However, we also know that a life without problems and difficulties does not and cannot exist. Even under socialism there is not only joy but also grief, not only happiness but also misfortune. These are the two sides of life; even under communism there is and will be life and death, there are and will be big arguments and hatred, happy and unhappy marriages. There are and will always be certain phenomena that are not a product of the social system but of something that is hidden deep inside the human essence.

"Socialism does not distribute happiness nor does it guarantee happiness for everyone. It creates conditions for a contented life. The crucial condition is that it liberates man from exploitation and makes him the master over and manager of his own, joint property who determines the fate of his country in harmony with the national interests, having regard for the future generations' happy life."

Not To Think Only of Oneself

"The education of the new man must be in keeping with this fact. Perhaps we do not even realize what power the socialist awareness constitutes. This awareness must be systematically enriched and must be commensurate with the given stage and requirements. We must be better managers, learn to master science and technology, work conscientiously and multiply our wealth, improve the running of the state, and work everywhere with greater responsibility. We must not tolerate bungling, laziness and parasitism around us. We must not allow individuals to throw refuse into the clean well that should serve the entire society.

"The state must always have the means and instruments to ensure the observance of laws and norms of social coexistence. And we should perhaps see to it more that everything in our country is in order and that the laws are observed. However, educational work cannot be substituted by anything. Only through educational work is it possible to accomplish that man works out of profound conviction, that he does not think only of himself, but consciously seeks to increase social wealth and to make his community, his region, his native homeland flourish. The grand and bold goals of mankind, of communism, will be reached only with a man who is aware, has a good character, is honest and industrious, a man who links his own happiness with the happiness of his nation. By creating such a man we will achieve the ultimate victory over the old world. And we, communists, firmly believe that we will be victorious in this most difficult struggle, in the struggle for man.

"The socialist man cannot be brought up just by the school and by social organizations. Women as employees of various professions, as teachers, wives and, above all, as mothers, play an irreplaceable role in that process. I would like to place special emphasis on the importance of upbringing within the family. That which a child acquires from his mother is of lasting value. I admit that life has taught me a lot. But that which I acquired from my mother, though I lost her as a child, has a value for me to this very day, without which I cannot imagine my life. She instilled in me love for work, love for my homeland, love for mankind.

"The CPCZ," Comrade Bilak said in conclusion, "does not pursue other interests but the interests of the people. The indivisible unity of the party, its firm bonds with the working people, the active work of all segments of the national front, our country's membership in the socialist community, and -- above all -- our cooperation with the Soviet Union provide the guarantee that we will overcome all obstacles and shortcomings and will fulfill the exacting program of the 16th congress. We must work in such a way that the future generations will not be able to reproach us for not having been industrious enough, for having thought chiefly of ourselves and having ignored the needs of the future. Our women have proved many times that they can be relied on. They are among the most dedicated builders of socialism. We do not doubt that this will also be the case in the future. You women deserve for this our gratitude and recognition."

STROUGAL ADDRESSES CSSR WRITERS CONGRESS 9 MARCH

AU111935 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 82 p 3

["From" the speech by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, premier and head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the Second Congress of the Czechoslovak Writers Union, at the opening congress session on 9 March in Prague: "Progressive Literature Is a Political Act"]

[Excerpts] A whole 34 years have passed since the time we definitely chose the path of a socialist future. We did so by ourselves, of our own will, in the awareness of the historical justification and irreversibility of this path.

Nothing of what we have achieved in building the new social order arrived automatically; neither did somebody present it to us.

But, of course, we would be overrating our possibilities, abilities and will, if we were to attribute all merit only to ourselves. We will never be able to sufficiently appreciate the fact that the force of our conviction and practical deeds was multiplied by the existence and epoch-making influence of the first country of socialism, the Soviet Union; and that on our way to the new social order, we were upheld by its selfless fraternal assistance and proceeded at its side and hand in hand with it. The logical continuation of the road traversed is also our current effort, aimed at fulfilling the program of building the advanced socialist society, a program following from the conclusions of the 16th and the two preceding CPCZ congresses.

What is the substance of this program, what are its basic foundation stones? Briefly, the main issue is the solution of three inseparably bound and mutually dependent tasks: to create conditions for an increasingly improving quality of the dynamics of developing production forces; to further perfect social relations, including the corresponding development of the political system and socialist democracy; and simultaneously to shape the socialist way of life, to shape the new man and his awareness.

I want to stress again that none of these tasks stands, or can stand, along; they cannot be separated by any barriers, not even institutional ones. Their realization is feasible only in the process of their mutual influence and mutual interaction. If a new and striking advance of the production forces -- which will result from changes in the nature of labor and the necessary standards of consumption resources -- is the necessary condition of the further advance of social relations and of shaping the socialist way of life, then the higher quality of the people's socialist awareness, the increasingly fuller adoption of the scientific world outlook, and the deeply anchored ethical norms of socialism in their minds will quite obviously retroactively influence the development of the economy, as well as of socialist social relations.

Developed socialism has opened the gates to a phase in which our society is resolutely required to cast aside the habits of the era of intensive economy and to push through what are still unusual principles and demands in scientific, research, technical and production practice, primarily on the labor front. Even though the basis for this lies in economic conditions and the overall standards of management of economic and scientific-technical processes, what we have said here naturally presumes a radical change in the people's way of thinking, in their approach to social reality and to the society in which they are living, and also their properly grasping their own position and, generally, being more introspective. One must not lament over the difficulties and unknown phenomena brought about by international circumstances, but also by our own development stage. On the contrary, it is necessary to maintain our equilibrium in life, a philosophical and ethical view from above, the necessary doses of optimism -- because what we are unable to cope with today, we most certainly will accomplish tomorrow, or the day after that. Provided, of course, that we give everything we have to achieve this.

We stated many times what the party is appealing to our intelligentsia for. We never underestimated its role; on the contrary: we fully respected the irreplaceable role it holds in society. Surely it is the inalienable task of the party and of all intelligentsia to raise true socialist personalities. That is why we are turning to all members of this front, which in the past has done such a lot for the state's upsurge and for the working people's welfare, but from which far more is expected today in particular.

The times in which we are living are immensely rich in manifestations of human courage and valor. Likewise, they are suffused with the acts of millions of honest, devoted, diligent people devoted to socialism. But this is not all. Around us we have quite a few people who seem not to have learned from the past. The principles of socialist morals tell them nothing, and without any inhibitions they are drawing on the socialist system and bartering with the values created by socialism; "consuming" is the only idol they worship and they really know no friend in the race to fill their empty lives -- which are often inspired by bourgeois examples, but also by our own inconsistency.

There are many things which we should query, which we must subject to a deep analysis and a practical test. For instance, let us take the attitude toward social ownership. We all know about the almost unbelievable indifference which we sometimes encounter with regard to the protection of our common riches, regardless of whether they were created by the human mind or selflessly offered us by nature. We frequently have difficulties in pushing through the new and only correct principles in human relations; we do not always succeed in effectively influencing the human mind, in emphasizing cultural standards, in cultivating reflective attitudes and opposing petty bourgeois stances. That is also why certain people are still sealing themselves off, refusing to listen to the society's problems, and even disregarding the interests of those dearest to them. More than 10 years have passed since the deep social crisis, which was also a moral one. It ruthlessly taught us all about the danger of political opportunism, which always grows out of a petty bourgeois attitude -- a virus which does not bypass the intelligentsia, either. What's more, in its program, this virus even takes the elitist inclinations of a part of the intelligentsia into account, as proved by the latest attempts to lead isolated wavering intellectuals astray and to turn the adventurists standing on the outskirts of our society into paper heroes. We have not closed the gates to anybody, not even after the critical years. Every person wrote his own performance evaluation. But of course, those for whom the betrayal of socialism, the sell-out of national ideals and sheer intellectualism have become their purpose in life, neither could, nor can, count on generosity. We are not forgetting that the ideological and class struggle continues. Everybody has the possibility to choose and to find his place, either in the services of the people -- or on the other side of the barricades.

The sources of grave danger has not yet disappeared from the stormy world stage, which this time is threatening both our present and our future. It is even threatening the very substance of human existence. We mean imperialism, a system which has the strongest developed inclination to brutal violence, aggression and war of all genetic codes. The history of capitalism is surely a continuous stream of proof about the constant manifestation of the codes of destruction. Even an individual has no right to forget the truth of history; even less can one deprive all mankind of its memory.

Never in the past did the people so strongly feel the togetherness of the whole world. Never in the past has the situation been so serious. Never in the past has the world's fate been so absolutely indivisble. Never in the past has there been the threat of a world-wide conflagration, of a complete atomic destruction.

Serious realities also demand serious acts, the determination of governments, for whom the Soviet Union's patience, but also adherence to principles, serves as an example. It is surely unnecessary to overly emphasize that responsibility for mankind's future lies on the shoulders of every one of us, and is thus also an appeal for militant art and literature.

More than ever before, things will depend on creative contributions to our times, full of contentions and clashes, but also of creative bustling activity. Everybody with sufficient good will and talent, everybody ideologically steeled, will find his place: a place for cocreating, for codeciding in the struggle for the minds, for our socialist truth which looks forward to serene tomorrows.

In the last few years our society has been increasingly realizing the exacting, comprehensive, but also novel nature of the tasks set us by the times. We understand that the new tasks logically require qualitatively new solutions, wherever our society is asserting itself. At such a moment every work of art, and even more so of literature, which comes from the kitchen of a socialist creator, must be a political act which shapes man, activates him socially and rouses and encourages him ideologically. Only thus can he become an irreplaceable participant in transforming human life, a cocreator of the sensitive, while simultaneously principled, cultural policy of the socialist state. We are not concerned with conducting the once fashionable discussions on the superiority or inferiority of politics and art; we are exclusively concerned with cooperation, with selfless but everyday cooperation. We are transforming history; this selfless but everyday cooperation. We are transforming history; this means that we are also transforming man as an individual. And art, too, has a specific share in this feat.

Self-evidently, this also applies to literature -- to literature that is aware of its world outlook and its attitudes; that means to literature that is ideologically firm and incontrovertibly artistic and capable of topical views on reality, an innovationist literature which is unconventional in its thematic contribution, but for the main part inventive in its literary processing. This is the kind of literature that naturally excludes from its ranks the works of compulsive hack writers, literary ignoramuses and opportunists. At the same time it will maintain an unappeasable attitude toward all offshoots of opportunist weeds, which can give birth only to a gray average, to a worthless mediocrity, to kowtowing bad taste and vulgarity, all cleverly concealed by a would-be orginal artistic expression. The future belongs only to a literature of "great thoughts and great emotions."

The critical spirit, so often underscored at the 16th CPCZ Congress, is quite impressive for the further advance of the socialist society. Without a critical assessment of the state of affairs, it is impossible to progress in any sector of life, in economy and in culture. Naturally the party welcomes critical thinking also in works of art. That is why it demands that the communists in the Czechoslovak Writers Union and the two national unions stand at the head of this movement and direct it within the framework of known social truth. Simultaneously, it is necessary to respect the fact that critical elements in a work of art and their further interpretation are a natural component of the process of acquiring knowledge. That is also why sometimes, quite logically, completely opposite opinions can crop up about one and the same literary work. Its fate will be decided on later, not only by this confrontation but also by time and social practice -- this most just of all judges. It is in this context that we regard the significant activity of literary criticism as part of the all-social effort to create and strengthen the atmosphere of high demands on oneself and on others, on everything that we do; because only this guarantees us that we will not succumb to complacency or get stuck in conventions, that the standards of our thinking and our work will correspond to the complicated nature of the times.

The two national literary streams are also confronted by another task, which is important for the future: to create realistic conditions for systematically cultivating and intensifying the Czech-Slovak literary relations. At the same time these relations and their level must be well understood. Actually, they harmonize with the mutual, today quite natural relationship between our nations, which benefits them; they are one of the life-giving sources of the upsurge of our common socialist fatherland.

In a broader context, this means to hold our windows open for the art of socialist countries, primarily the great multinational Soviet literature. Surely we are aiming at incessantly deepening the socialist nature of Czechoslovak literature, and here we are offered an inexhaustible well of impulse and inspiration.

Of course, Czechoslovak literature is sincerely interested in all humanist values which the literatures of other countries in the world can offer us -- because culture, and above all socialist culture, is based on the awareness of continuity and on the acquisition of the best things human genius has created, regardless of where.

Naturally one could ask: What role will the state play in these ideological and creative struggles for a literature with strong ideas and artistically impressive?

Our interest, the interest of the state and the artists, is a joint interest: to create unquestionably artistic works, which will naturally find their reader, listener and viewer. For, in thinking of literature, we get a reaction from the theater, film and television. We mean to realize a kind of cultural policy which would be a program of truth, of humanitarian socialist ideals and artistic skill, which would give birth to a literature loved and esteemed by our socialist nations, which would be worthy of the appeal voiced by the 16th CPCZ Congress -- to create a comprehensively developed human personality, to shape man's way of thinking and feeling in the spirit of socialist ideals, moral norms and values in life, so that the most noble features of the manager and creator of the new society would be developed.

We are entering the eighties with the awareness that nothing will be easy. We are affected by the consequences of the aggravated international situation, the anger and war threats of imperialism, and above all the current American administration. The simple, and simultaneously great, ideals of patriotism and internationalism have suddenly taken on a deeper content and are more pressing. They arise before each of us as a reminder of words and deeds. For, life itself is threatened on this earth. Naturally we are turning to the creators, so that in the spirit of this grave moment they would search for words which would reply to our fears and simultaneously mobilize us for the struggle for tomorrow -- in the way Karel Capek succeeded in doing in his time, in the work "Mother." If we realize that literally everything is at stake, the very existence of human civilization, we must do our very best to make our socialist fatherland strong and invincible. It is your turn, masters of the pen, to pluck all the strings of socialist patriotism, to successfully defend the basic values of our internationalism and to turn them to the benefit of the feat we are creating for ourselves and the future generations.

It will also not be easy to cope with the tasks at home. The demands of the new economic movement, the endeavor to make our economy more effective, the effort to push through conscious working effort, discipline and order, all this also demands the best effort of the people and of every individual. That is why we demand that the entire cultural front of Marxist artists, of art scientists, critics, enlightened workers and their organizations take into their hands their share of responsibility, that means of responsibility for the long-term program of the party's cultural policy. It is your turn to unite, in an atmosphere of trust, all the forces -- both as a whole and individually -- which can contribute to the common effort. At the same time we frankly say that we will support you, that we will support all personalities which are capable of implementing this program of the unity of truth and principles. We cannot work as of old. We cannot run things as of old. We cannot be satisfied with yesterday's results. We want more and better things.

This is the appeal of the times, addressed to us all; that is, it is also an appeal addressed to the Czechoslovak writers and our cultural community.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES METALWORKERS' TU MEETING

LD132328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, spoke during a debate at the Metalworkers' Trade Union Congress today. He conveyed to the assembled delegates comradely greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and thanked members and officials of the Metalworkers' Trade Union for their selfless work during the past years and for their great contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks of the whole of the national economy and to the socialist development of society. Comrade Hoffmann then characterized the current requirements of the national economy and devoted his attention to the growth of the tasks and social responsibilities of trade unions in organizing socialist competition and other campaigns sprung from workers' initiatives which would help to resolve problems facing both the individual branches of the economy in which individual trade unions operate and the whole of the national economy, push through the socialist principles governing remuneration and tackle social, health and working conditions of the working people.

HONECKER, OTHER LEADERS TOUR LEIPZIG FAIR

LD140946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 14 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other members of the party and state leadership went on the traditional walkabout of the Leipzip Spring Fair, which is being held under the motto "For Outward Looking Trade and Technical Progress." Erich Honecker was accompanied by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, Joachim Herrmann and Guenther Kleiber, Guenter Schabowski and Gerhard Schuerer, and Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Gerhard Weiss and Herbert Weiz, and other members of the Council of Ministers.

At the start of the tour, Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle welcomed the members of the party and state leadership outside Hall No 20. He emphasized that this spring in particular Leipzig shows that the GDR is doing everything possible to give new impulses to the fair's mission of uniting the people. It is the GDR's aspiration to help the lofty concern for cooperation, the fruitful working-together by states and peoples to gain new successes. "Our partners can firmly rely on the fact that we shall also in future be clearly guided by the good tradition and proven objectives of comprehensive and mutual trade for the benefit of the peoples and in the interest of peace."

The GDR, in all capital investment fields and consumer goods spheres, presents an export program which testifies to the stable and continuous development of its industry and its foreign trade power, on the path laid down at the 10th SED Congress. The program reflects a capable socialist planned economy, able to rely on its secure connections and the common economic organization with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states.

The tour by the party and state leadership began at the stands of the export-intensive GDR industrial complex WMW. The machine-tool combines export their products to 60 countries; 85 percent of the machines and machine tools are new or improved developments; 90 percent of them contain microelectronic units. The use of the most modern control systems and the technological integration of robots in particular have led to a number of leading products of world-wide repute. This was pointed out by Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tools and processing machinery construction, who cordially welcomed the guests.

At the end of the visit Erich Honecker thanked the workers of this branch of industry for their achievements. He wished them much success in further implementing the exacting competition movement objectives.

In Hall No 20, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership inspected the range of the Bulgarian machine tool industry, exhibited by the Maschinoexpert foreign trade enterprise. Amb Vulcho Naydenov Lenov welcomed the guests and pointed out that economic and scientific-technilogical cooperation between the two fraternal countries is developing successfully. At this year's spring fair 180 Bulgarian production enterprises from 12 industries are represented. Heavy engineering and electrical/electronic products dominate.

The Dutch firm Holec has its own stand at the Leipzip Fair for the first time. It is the biggest electrical power engineering firm in the Netherlands, producing switchinggear, transformers and motors. The GDR party and state leadership were welcomed by Adrianus J.M. van der Maade, Netherlands ambassador to the GDR, and by executive member A.H.B. Bienemann. The firm's representative stressed great interest in cooperation with partners in the GDR. Holec already supplies a number of special transformers to the GDR and has also bought electric motors from the GDR.

A total of 12 Romanian foreign trade enterprises are represented indoors and outdoors. Among them is the Electronum enterprise. At whose stand Ambassador Dr Gheorghe Tache welcomed the GDR party and state leadership. The GDR has bought the 1/100 small computer from Electronum, among other things.

The Leipzig Spring Fair is attended by 39 firms from the United States. The U.S. stand in Hall No 18, is devoted to electronics and measuring instruments for industry. Erich Honecker and the members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by U.S. Amb Herbert S. Okun and Trade Counselor Robert E. Day. The ambassador said attendance in Leipzig is proof of continuing interest by the United States in the promotion of bilateral trade with the GDR. He said U.S. President Ronald Reagan had sent a telegram to the Leipzig Fair. Erich Honecker congratulated Jerome Ottmar, chairman of the USA-GDR Trade and Economics Council, on the honory doctorate conferred on him Friday by the Friedrich Schiller University, Jena.

At the stand of the Elektrim Polish foreign trade enterprise, which is attending the Leipzig Fair for the 35th time, Erich Honecker and the other personages were welcomed by Ambassador Maziej Wirowski, Trade Counselor Jaroslaw Nowicki and exhibition director Edward Czarniecki. Thirty-four Polish foreign trade enterprises are exhibiting in Leipzig. Among the range shown by the fraternal country are new electric and electronic products, heavy and precision engineering products,many of which were developed in cooperation with CEMA partners. Erich Honecker reciprocated the greetings from Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, conveyed by the Polish ambassador.

France's industry is represented by over 100 exhibitors from 23 industrial branches. On the open air site outside Hall No 17, members of the party and state leadership saw for themselves the capability of French railroad vehicle manufacture. During the cordial meeting at the stand of the Norfer organization, an exhibitor for many years, Ambassador Maurice Deshors paid tribute to the well-developing foreign trade relations between the GDR and France. He expressed the hope that trade would deepen, both in the economic and the scientific-technological sectors. France buys elements, presses and machine tools from the GDR. Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure that the French side showed great willingness for further deepening economic relations. At the same time he emphasized that in this area there is still great scope.

After visiting the open-air site, once again to the applause and cheers of visitors to the fair, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by Ambassador Peter M. Maxey at the British information stand in Hall No 16. The ambassador pointed out during the talk that his country has been attending the fair for over 20 years, and that 100 firms are attending the spring fair. The ambassador underlined that British participation in the spring fair demonstrates the trust in future good economic relations between the two countries.

Italian firms from eight technical industry and seven consumer goods branches are present at the fair. At the stand of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade (I.C.E.), which is attending the fair for the 25th time, Alberto Solera, Trade Counselor Saba D'Elia, and the director of the institute in the GDR, Ettore Vernacchia, welcomed the guests. The ambassador referred to the good development of relations with the GDR in various sectors.

Australia has been attending the Leipzig Fair for 8 years. David Ridchie, first secretary at the Australian Embassy, briefed the members of the party and state leadership at his country's information stand on this year's exhibits, dominated by the main product -- wool. On the basis of a trade agreement, Australia supplies the GDR with wool and wool products. Australia, on its part, buys machine tools and printing equipment. The Australian diplomat said: "Although only a small trading partner of the GDR, we nevertheless have great optimism for the development of trade relations." Erich Honecker agreed and said: "A small trading partner, but with a great future."

The talks at the expanded information stand of the Swedish Export Council were characterized by continuously developing economic relations with Sweden. The guests were received by Amb Rune Nystroem, First Secretary Mikael Westerlind and Ambassador at the Foreign Ministry Bengt Odhner.

At the exhibition of the Syrian Arab Republic, a cordial welcome was given to Erich Honecker and the other officials by Amb Faysal Summaq and Shibli Abu Fakir, the exhibition's director. Erich Honecker asked the ambassador to convey the most cordial greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad.

A total of 21 important Finnish enterprises are represented in Leipzig. At the same time, the Finnish exhibition company, through its official participation, demonstrates the comprehensive trade contacts with the GDR. The guests were cordially welcomed at the Finnish stand by Amb Kuuno Honkonen and Trade Counselor Kalevi Uitti. Trade and economic relations between the two countries have been developing dynamically. This augers well, it was emphasized in the talk, for the results to be developed further to mutual advantage.

Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership were welcomed at Kuwait's exhibition stand by exhibition director Mohammad Razouqi, director at the Ministry for Commerce and Industry. Erich Honecker said Kuwait's participation in the fair is symbolic of the successful cooperation between the two countries. Kuwait's exhibition this year concentrates on petrochemical products, but also shows foodstuffs and arts and crafts products.

Next to be visited was the exhibition of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which gave an insight into the economic development of that country. During the welcome for Erich Honecker, (Saleh 'Umran), representative of the Libyan People's Bureau in the GDR, and exhibition director Hussein Mesellati, said the visit to the Libyan stand demonstrates the firm relations between the two countries. Erich Honecker, in a brief talk, underlined the GDR's great interest in the initiatives by leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The recent visit by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to Austria served both the economic development of Libya and peace in the world.

Next stop was the collective exhibition of the Republic of the Philippines. Consul-General Jesus Maravilla, first secretary of the Philippine Embassy in the GDR, told Erich Honecker about his country's intention to improve trade relations with the GDR. "Since your visit to the Philippines, these trade relations have improved year by year," he said. Erich Honecker replied that relations between the two countries had indeed developed further. He asked that cordial greetings be conveyed to President Marcos.

At the Canadian stand, the guests were welcomed by Amb John MacLeod Fraser, Horst A. Schmid, state minister for international trade of Alberta Province, and Trade Counselor Hans-Joachim Himmelsbach. Ambassador Fraser said the negotiations on a trade agreement, already initialed, were a positive development of last year. This agreement is intended to lead to a development of trade corresponding to the two countries' potentials. Erich Honecker wished the businessmen much success and expressed the hope that relations would develop commensurate with the opportunities.

At the Portuguese stand, Erich Honecker was welcomed by Amb Dr Augosto Henrique d'Almeida Coelho Lopes, who expressed Portugal's interest in improving economic relations with the GDR. Erich Honecker and the ambassador agreed to use all opportunities for cooperation between the GDR and Portugal in all areas. Portugal has been attending the Leipzig Spring Fair since 1975.

Next, the GDR party and state leadership were received at the collective exhibition of Algeria. This North African country is represented in Leipzig for the 20th time. At an enlarged exhibition area, 27 national companies offer an insight into Algeria's advancing industrialization. Amb Belkacem Ben Yahia and Secretary General Mourad Medelci of the Ministry of Commerce, told Erich Honecker about the dynamically developing relations between the two countries. The GDR and Algeria are realizing a number of large industrial projects, for instance the construction of a cable works in Biskra. Amb Belkacem Ben Yahia conveyed the most cordial greetings from President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

At the exhibition stand of the Republic of Cuba, large photographs showing Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro, as well as pictures of GDR-Cuban cooperation in building a cement factory in Cienfuegos, show the close fraternal cooperation between the two socialist states. Cuban Minister for Foreign Trade Richardo Cabrisas Ruiz pointed out to Erich Honecker that his country's exhibition area had been extended compared with past years.

This, too, is proof of the development of trade between the GDR and Cuba. Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that Cuba's participation in the fair would help to further deepen bilateral relations.

Typical arts and crafts products, hand-woven carpets as well as foodstuffs testify to the growing progress of the Islamic Republic of Iran's national economy. At the country's collective stand the guests were received by Third Embassy Secretary Fereydun Nowbahar, and exhibition director Ebrahim Fottovati. In a talk with the Iranian representatives, Erich Honecker agreed to further develop economic cooperation between the two countries, which had been discussed last month during the visit by Deputy Prime Minister Dr. 'Abdollah Jasemi in Berlin.

The Republic of Nicaragua, attending for the third time, is still among the young exhibitors at Leipzig Fair. Erich Honecker assured Amb Dr Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez that the GDR will continue to support the people of Nicaragua. In January this year, an agreement on cooperation in the area of planning and management of industry was concluded between the GDR and the Republic of Nicaragua.

Outside the offices of the Yugoslav exhibitors, the members of the GDR party and state leadership were welcomed by Yugoslav Amb Djuro Jovic, and by Milivoje Stekovic, director of the Yugoslav trade and industry representation in the GDR.

Next stop was the official information stand of Denmark in Hall No 16. Amb Henrik Holger Haxthausen and Trade Counselor Svend Lykke Schmidt cordially welcomed the guests. The ambassador referred to the joint appearance in third countries as one of the key points in further economic cooperation. Examples of this are the extension of a port in Sri Lanka and joint projects for the construction of textile factories. A total of 74 Danish enterprises offer their products, among them machine tools, at 25 stands.

The PLO is attending the Leipzig Fair for the ninth time. At the PLO collective stand, Abu Ala', member of the Revolutionary Council of the Liberation Organization and director-general of the "Samed" workships, as well as PLO Amb Dr 'Isam Kamil Salim, described this year's products shown. Abu Ala' conveyed greetings from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Erich Honecker expressed his satisfaction for the recent official friendship visit by Yasir 'Arafat to the GDR which will further strengthen the traditional ties between the two countries. The GDR will continue to stand firmly by the side of the people of Palestine.

The exhibition at the collective stand of Vietnam is wholly characterized by preparations for the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress. Vietnamese attending the Leipzig Fair for the 22d time. Here, the members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by Vietnamese Amb Pham Van Kim, and head of the exhibition, Trade Counselor to An. Numerous products produced in cooperation with the GDR are on display at the Vietnamese exhibit. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the deep friendship between the two countries. The GDR is involved in the expansion of the Vietnamese light industry as well as in the construction of an iron rolling mill.

Typical products such as fishery products, textiles and arts and crafts products are shown by the PDRY at its collective stand. Here the GDR personages held cordial talks with Qasim 'Abd ar-Rabb Salih, the PDRY ambassador. The state visit by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party to the GDR last year has given new impulses to trade relations between the two countries.

Laos shows traditional national products on an exhibition area twice as large as last year. Artistic embroideries and carvings attract the attention of the guests in Hall No 16. Bounkot Khamphaphongphan, Lao vice minister of economics, presented the exhibits to the members of the party and state leadership. He thanked them for the past support by the GDR in the construction of Lao industry. On the basis of agreements, mutual trade relations are to be extended, particularly in agriculture and forestry.

Mexico's foreign trade is marked by a high pace of growth, the Mexican ambassador, Dr Ricardo Guerra Tejada, welcomed the guests. During the talk at the collective stand organized by the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade, Erich Honecker emphasized the GDR's interest in the comprehensive expansion of cordial relations. He accepted greetings from President Lopez Portillo, which he reciprocated. The state visit by Erich Honecker in September 1981 had smoothed the path for agreements which safeguard the high continuity and further development of economic cooperation.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of Angola shows its exhibits this year in a substantially enlarged area. Erich Honecker and the other leading personages were cordially welcomed here by Adriano Pereira dos Santos, deputy minister of home trade. Erich Honecker expressed the conviction that Angola would further strengthen its economy, despite the complicated conditions of open aggression by South Africa.

The traditional trade relations between the Republic of Ecuador and the GDR were referred to at the stand of this South American country, where the embassy trade councillor, Dr Roberto Bartus, welcomed Erich Honecker.

Brazil has been using the Leipzig Fair for 17 years to develop its economic relations. Erich Honecker was welcomed at the collective stand by Ivan Velloso da Silveria Batalha, head of the European Department at the Foreign Ministry, and by Rubens Barbosa, head of the East European Department at the Foreign Ministry. The two sides underlined their interest in the stable development of trade.

The manifold and many-year stable relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq have developed continuously, the interlocutors noted at the collective stand of the Iraqi exhibitors. At this last stage of the walkabout in Hall No 16, the members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by Sabah Talat Kadrat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Iraq in the GDR, and exhibition director Hashim Salah. The GDR appreciates Iraq as an important trading partner and is prepared to develop relations in the spirit of friendly cooperation, Erich Honecker emphasized.

Continuously increasing mutual trade which this year will reach a volume of over R2 billion is an expression of the foreign trade relations between the GDR and CSSR.

At the CSSR's information stand in Hall No 1, the members of the party and state leadership were cordially welcomed by Enjoy Dr Jaroslav Rejlek. Erich Honecker emphasized the good and correct policies of the CPCZ and the SED. The biggest foreign representation for years by the Czechoslovak national economy in Leipzig reflects the fact that the two countries are, after the USSR, each other's most important trading partners.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is represented with a collective exhibition at the Leipzig Fair for the fifth time. Erich Honecker and the other personages were welcomed by Ziauddin Wahdat, charge d'affaires ad interim. Since concluding tneir first trade agreement in 1978, mutual trade has been substantially expanded.

At the collective stand of the Colombian export promotion bureau "Proexpo", Amb Humberto Valencia Garcia presented Gabriel Melo Guevara, minister for economic development, to the members of the party and state leadership. Erich Honecker said he regards the Colombian presence in Leipzig as an expression of the intention to develop trade relations between the two countries.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is attending the Leipzig Fair for the first time this year. All products exhibited, such as corn, rice, bicycle and car tires, glass ware, artifacts and textiles, testify to the country's endeavors to overcome the difficult economy legacy of the Pol Pot regime, Ambassador Ros Chhun said when welcoming the guests. The GDR provides help for Kampuchea in rebuilding the economy, especially tropical agriculture.

Traditionally, the visit to the Soviet pavilion forms the end of the walkabout at the fair. Erich Honecker and the other personages were cordially welcomed at the entrance by Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy premier of the USSR, the Soviet ambassador, Petr Abrasimov, and Boris Kokorev, director of the Soviet collective exhibition.

This year's exhibition is characterized by the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union's first participation in the fair.

The good results of the visit to Japan by Erich Honecker in May of last year which led to the contractual basis of relations with the GDR in various areas were at the center of the talks in Hall No 6 at Nippon Steel. Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and supervisory board chairman of Nippon Steel, and Amb Junji Yamada welcomed the Council of State chairman. They recalled the Erich Honecker, despite his busy program in Tokyo, including talks with the Japanese emperor and the prime minister, had found the time to visit Nagasaki, in order to get to know the life of the Japanese people.

At the Hungarian People's Republic stand, Dr Bela Szalai welcomed the members of the party and state leadership. The Hungarian People's Republic has been represented at the Leipzig Fair for 35 years.

At the entrance of the exposition of the Austrian firm Voeest-Alpine AG, large-scale color slides and pictures depicting plants built by the firm in the GDR are on display. At the fair stand, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership were cordially welcomed by Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister for trade and industry of Austria, Heribert Apfalter, director general of Voeest-Alpine, and Amb Dr Hellmuth Strasser. During the exchange of views, Erich Honecker affirmed the need for the continuation of the policy of detente and the preservation of peace. In lively talks, it was noted with satisfaction that since Erich Honecker's state visit in November 1980, economic relations between the two states have developed. Trade in 1981 rose significantly compared with 1980.

On the way from Voeest-Alpine, Erich Honecker was cordially welcomed by representatives of Thyssen AG.

Subsequently the guests were welcomed at the stand of the Spanish "Prinex-Tradespan" by Amb Manuel Gomez-Acebo and Trade Councillor Rafael Sterling Rogriguez. The two sides emphasized that trade between the two countries has developed favorably during the past few years, and that there exist good prospects for its development and a joint appearance in third markets.

At the stand of the Otto Wolff Aktiengesellschaft, a metal industry exhibitor from the FRG, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the executive of the company.

Otto Wolff von Amerongen welcomed Erich Honecker and other members of the GDR party and state leadership at the stand of the Otto Wolff Aktiengesellschaft, a long-standing FRG exhibitor in the metallurgy sector. He invited the GDR leaders to a round of talks attended by Klaus Boelling, the head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR, and Gunther Remy, member of the board of the Otto Wolff Company. Also present were Walther Leisler Kiep, the CDU treasurer, and Birgit Breuel, minister for economic affairs of the state of Lower Saxony in the FRG.

Otto Wolff von Amerongen, who is also president of the FRG Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce, warmly thanked Erich Honecker for his visit and his interest in the firm as well as in trade between the FRG and the GDR. On behalf of the many other FRG exhibitors he paid tribute to the visit as a token of the continuity in the economic relations between the two German states.

Otto Wolff von Amerongen expressed his view that FRG-GDR trade last year had developed "relatively well, despite weaknesses due to recession and changed political conditions on our side." He stressed his interest in beneficial cooperation and the development of economic relations.

Erich Honecker thanked his host for his remarks and emphasized that GDR-FRG economic relations had indeed developed steadily. Trade turnover last year totaled approximately M12.5 million.

Klaus Boelling said that the Federal Government wanted "sensible relations between the two German states." Erich Honecker's meeting with Federal Chancellor Schmidt at Lake Werbellinsee had nourished the hope that despite all differences, it would remain possible to secure practical improvements in the relationship between the two German states.

To strengthen and make closer the network of mutual interests between the two German states would be an important contribution to safeguarding peace in Europe. FRG-GDR trade is an important factor in this connection.

Erich Honecker agreed with Klaus Boelling that his meeting with the FRG federal chancellor had evoked a positive response both in the FRG and the GDR. It would be in keeping with the spirit of this meeting if reciprocal relations between the two German states were developed with due regard for sovereignty and independence. That is the basis of the overall development of GDR-FRG relations. Erich Honecker also referred to the consensus at the Werbellinsee meeting that it is the responsibility of both German states for a secure peace, the wellbeing of the people in both countries and beyond for development in Europe.

One may say that GDR-FRG relations are developing positively, Erich Honecker continued. This is shown by the development of trade, cooperation in science and technology and the more strongly growing cooperation in third markets. The people in the Federal Republic and the GDR benefit. Erich Honecker responded to Boelling's remark about the 'overall climate.' Both sides, he said, are indeed watching the overall climate and are trying to influence it. But one of the things about the climate is that you can have sunshine in the evening and rain the next day. We should not be put off, Erich Honecker said. Both German states are indeed obliged to contribute to a greater measure of normality and, in this context, to the preservation of all that has been gained in the period of detente. It is only under this aspect that everything else can flourish. Erich Honecker asked Klaus Boelling to convey his greetings to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Visit to USSR Stand

LD141914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Leipzig, 14 Mar (ADN) -- At a friendly meeting with Erich Honecker and other GDR leaders in the Soviet pavilion at the Leipzig Trade Fair, Aleksey Antonov, the Soviet deputy premier, said: "For the Soviet Union and the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries no task is more important than to defend peace and to advance the cause of detente. To curb and stop the arms race is the key issue in international affairs. Regardless of the fact that dark clouds have appeared in the sky through the fault of the U.S. administration and some of its European allies, the fraternal countries unerringly pursue their policy of peace and international understanding."

The socialist society provides convincing confirmation in practice of the Marxist-Leninist principles of equality, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. The steady development of friendship and allround cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, the firm basis of their socialist internationalism, and the complete agreement of CPSU and SED views on all basic issues are a case in point.

The extensive relations between the fraternal parties and peoples in the economy, science and technology have long been an important means of solving major economic tasks and implementing the targets of the CEMA comprehensive program.

They "have raised cooperation between our countries onto a qualitatively new level. The positive results achieved in recent years fully confirm the correctness of the policy of the fraternal parties aimed at deepening socialist economic integration. The planned bases of our cooperation have been materially consolidated. They have been enriched by the long-term target programs for collaboration in key sectors of the economy and by the long-term program of specialization and cooperation in production for the period of 1990."

The development of trade is tangible evidence of the successful development of economic and commercial cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. It has reached a scale unprecedented in the world. Trade in 1982 will total R11.5 billion, over 30 times the figure of 1950, when the first trade agreement between our countries was signed.

"Thanks to our pooling of efforts and resources and strengthening our integration, the adverse influence of the global energy and raw materials crisis is being overcome. At the same time we have to deal with a number of complicated problems under the conditions of a difficult and turbulent international situation. Our Marxist-Leninist parties see these problems and are mobilizing the creative energy and initiative of the working people in both countries to solve them."

Leipzig trade fairs have made an active contribution to strengthening detente and developing mutually advantageous economic and trade relations between states of different social and political systems. This year's fair will doubtless demonstrate the growing economic power of the socialist community countries and their growing influence on the course of international affairs.

Antonov referred to Lenin's watchword 'cooperation knows no boundaries' and said: "It has lost none of its relevance. Translating it, we may say that international economic cooperation and trade need fear no artificial obstacles in the shape of so-called 'sanctions' and 'boycotts,' which people in some capitals are trying to erect. These obstacles will be swept away in our mutual interest -- economic relations. That has been so, is so and will always remain so."

"The Leipzig fairs actively promote the development of economic and scientific cooperation between the fraternal countries. Many examples show this. The Soviet Union exhibition at this fair shows a large number of exhibits reflecting the success of the socialist community countries in extending socialist economic integration. Our countries have already agreed on a large number of topics for the division of labor and the interchange of experience in solving basic and applied research tasks."

During his visit to the Soviet pavilion, Erich Honecker stressed the long tradition of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation linking our parties, states and peoples. "During our tour we again saw the high scientific-technological and economic capacity of the USSR." The vitality and dynamism of socialism are evident to everyone. "It makes us realize fully the tremendous advance of Lenin's land under the leadership of the CPSU in the 65 years since the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the six decades since the founding of the USSR."

"At the start of our tour we clearly saw that the Soviet Union exhibited for the first time at the Leipzig Fair in 1922. You rightly pointed out, Comrade Antonov, that your exhibition is, as it has been for many years, a special focus of interest at this major international trade fair in our socialist GDR. Through USSR participation the Leipzig Fair has always received a powerful impetus as an outward-looking and nation-linking event. We greatly appreciate that. We note with pleasure the convincing evidence at this year's fair how well political, and economic relations are developing between the GDR and the USSR. In 1981 our trade totalled almost M50 billion. Trade with the USSR rose to the remarkable proportion of 37.6 percent of the GDR's overall foreign trade."

"Extensive as the economic integration of our countries already is, qualitatively new features, looking to the latest sectors of science and technology, will be added by our long-term cooperation and specialization for the period to 1990. We have seen this for ourselves."

"You will recall that the steps ahead were agreed at my meeting in the Crimea with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, last summer. Let me emphasize that GDR-USSR economic cooperation is a striking example of relations of a new type. Imbued by a spirit of proletarian internationalism and brotherhood, it serves the well-being of both peoples and benefits both. It enables us to make better use of the advantages of socialism and to combine it with the achievements of science and technology."

"The importance of economic cooperation and trade for stabilizing peace is particularly notable in the acute international situation in which we have to deal with imperialist machinations. Economic cooperation and trade occupy an important place in all the things that can help improve international relations, an improvement that is urgently needed. It is not fortuitous that a major contest is taking place concerning the maintenance and extension of economic cooperation on equal terms of all states, particularly states with different social systems.

"Realistic and responsible politicians and businessmen from many countries, including many present at this Leipzig Spring Fair, are documenting by word and deed their determination to develop trade in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. They prefer reason and the interests of peace to confrontation with its recklessness and risks for the future of the peoples."

One cannot overlook the attempts by certain Western circles "to place trade in the service of a policy of sanctions and boycotts and aimed at interference in the internal affairs of other peoples. All this has no future. But it seriously harms international relations. That is why not a few voices in the Western hemisphere point to the destabilizing and peace-endangering impact of such a policy. The number of those who openly oppose its continuation is growing."

In line with the 10th SED Congress decisions, the GDR, along with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, is pursuing a consistent policy to secure peace, disarmament and continued detente. It includes the promotion of international trade. "The results of 1981 show that our country's economy is developing steadily and dynamically, even under more complicated conditions. Thanks to the efficiency of our economy and the initiative of our working people, we have the resources to master the tasks of the eighties. Our constantly closer cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries is of crucial importance. Every day shows it anew."

PRESS VERSION OF 'ARAFAT VISIT COMMUNIQUE

AU141507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Joint GDR-PLO communique on official friendship visit of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, on 9-10 March in the GDR]

[Text] At the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, paid an official friendship visit to the GDR on 9 and 10 March at the head of a PLO delegation.

The talks were attended on the GDR side by:

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee,

Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee,

Gerhard Weiss, SED Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers,

Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs,

Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the SED Central Committee Department of International Relations,

Klaus Willerding, deputy minister of foreign affairs,

Wolfgang Schuessler, head of the Middle East Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the PLO side the talks were attended by:

Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee;
'Abdal Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee;
Abu Mahir al-Yamani, member of the PLO Executive Committee;
Yasir Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee;
Ahmad Abd ar-Rahman, member of the PLO Executive Council;
Isam Kamil Salim, head of the PLO mission in the GDR.

Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat held official talks which took place in the spirit of traditional friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between the GDR and the PLO. The conducted an exchange of ideas on strengthening bilateral relations and discussed basic questions of the international situation.

Yasir 'Arafat laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin Unter den Linden.

I.

Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat noted with satisfaction and gratification that their past meetings have made a valuable contribution to shaping the traditionally friendly relations between the GDR and the PLO.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, underlined the GDR's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole legitimate representaitve, the PLO, to implement the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return, to self-determination and to their independent state on their national territory as laid down in the UN resolutions on the Palestine question.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, praised the successes of the GDR people achieved under the leadership of the SED in further shaping the developed socialist society on the basis of the decisions of the 10th party congress as well as their active contribution to strengthening world peace. He expressed his high appreciation for the internationalist solidarity of the GDR with the struggle of the peoples for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and reaction. He expressed his sincere thanks to the party and state leadership and the people of the GDR for the solidarity and disinterested support extended by them to the struggle of the PLO and the Palestinian people.

II.

In discussing the global situation, both delegations stated with concern that due to the adventurist course of confrontation and intensified armament as pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, the international situation has been considerably aggravated.

Both sides pay tribute to the peace policy of the socialist countries as the realistic alternative to the course of confrontation and intensified armament and reaffirm that they will continue to contribute constructively to improving the political situation in the world.

They condemn the planned deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the decisions of the Reagan administration to produce the neutron weapon and other mass destruction means, the formation of interventionist armed forces, the concentration of extensive naval and air forces as well as the creation of new U.S. military bases in various regions of the world.

Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat stressed their conviction that the resolute joint struggle of the peoples, of all peace-loving and democratic forces, can secure further progress in strengthening international security and in the struggle against the imperialist policy of confrontation, the unleashing of conflicts, the arms race and interference in the internal affairs of states.

They stressed the interest of the peoples in concrete and positive results of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear medium-range weapons. They paid tribute to the USSR's constructive contribution.

They condemned the policy of aggressive U.S. circles which have used internal developments in People's Poland as an excuse for intensifying their policy of threats and boycotts and for open interference in the affairs of Poland.

III.

Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat expressed their deep concern over the situation in the Middle East. They firmly opposed U.S. imperialism's efforts to strengthen its military presence in the Middle East and the Gulf region and its attempts to achieve hegemony over these states and subject them to the aims of its confrontational course. This policy signifies a new stage in the acute danger to world peace and to the security and sovereignty of the states in the Middle East. They condemned as particularly dangerous the agreement between the United States and Israel on a "strategic alliance," which is directed against all peoples of the region but in particular against the Palestinians. They firmly rejected the imperialist policy of threats which increasingly uses military pressure to interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab states. Both sides reached the conclusion that unified action by the Arab states and all patriotic forces is particularly important in successfully countering the dangerous development of the situation.

Both delegations expressed their sharp condemnation of Israel's policy of annexing the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. They firmly protest against Israel's latest decision to annex the Golan Heights. They regard this territory as an indivisible part of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The indispensable prerequisite for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict on a just basis and with the equal right to participation of the PLO are the complete and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Jerusalem and the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return to their home country, to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. The Palestinian question is and will remain the key to a stable solution of the Middle East conflict. Erich Honecker regarded the broad international recognition of the PLO as a result of its active political work and the effective support of the socialist states and all forces in the world committed to peace and independence.

Both sides reaffirm their support for the Lebanese people and the national Lebanese forces in their heroic struggle against Israeli aggression.

They welcome the proposal of the USSR to call an international conference to resolve the Palestinian and Middle East problem. They regard this as a suitable way of solving the Palestinian question on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions.

Both sides take the view that all legislative and administrative acts by Israel aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem are a gross violation of international law and UN resolutions and create additional obstacles on the way to a just peace in the Middle East and that therefore they must be rescinded. They condemn the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, the increased repression and racial discrimination vis-a-vis the Palestinian population, the desecration of Arab historical, religious and cultural values as well as other Israeli actions in these areas.

Both sides oppose imperialist efforts to continue the Camp David policy which threatens the interests of the Arab peoples and condemn the so-called autonomy solution as a dangerous maneuver designed to deprive the Palestinian people of their rights and to prevent the formation of their independent state.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the activities of the states of the "National Steadfastness and Resistance Front" in defending the national interests of the Arab peoples against imperialsim, Zionism and reaction as well as against defeatism. Both sides expressed their conviction that the strengthening of the friendship of the Arab peoples with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community is in accord with the vital interests of the Arab peoples.

Both sides believe that the states of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf should guarantee their own security without external interference.

Both sides expressed their regret and unease at the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, which only serves imperialism. They expressed themselves in favor of a political solution to and ending of the conflict.

The GDR and the PLO stressed the urgency of implementing the resolutions of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They consider holding the UN conference on the Indian Ocean at the earliest possible date to be a highly topical political matter.

The GDR and PLO express their complete solidarity with the peoples and states in southern Africa in their struggle to preserve their national sovereignty and territorial integrity and to liberate the still oppressed peoples in Africa. They strongly condemn the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid of the racist regime in Pretoria and its aggressions against Angola and other states in southern Africa. They support the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their legitimate representatives, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) for liberation and independence. Both sides called for the strict implementation of the UN resolutions on granting independence of Namibia.

Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat declared their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the Carribean to strengthen their national independence and for social progress.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in the struggle of the peoples for peace, international security, an end to the arms race and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. He expressed the GDR's firm solidarity with the movement's aims which are important to all mankind and expressed the hope that the movement's coming summit meeting will make a new contribution to holding firm its principles so that it can continue to play a major positive role in international policy.

IV.

Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat expressed their deep satisfaction over the course and results of the visit and their truthful talks. They affirmed their determination to purposefully continue and intensify the meetings and contacts aimed at deepening the traditionally close friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

They expressed the conviction that the further development of fruitful cooperation in all fields between the GDR and the PLO is most deeply in the interest of the GDR people and the Palestinian people.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR regards the internationalist support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination as a firm component of its foreign policy based on the principle of anti-imperialist solidarity.

Proceeding from the fact that the PLO is the legitimate and authentic representative of the Palestinian people and considering the fact that the PLO bureau in the GDR has enjoyed diplomatic status for 4 years, both sides agreed to upgrade the PLO mission in the GDR to the rank of an embassy.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed cordial thanks to Erich Honecker for the very friendly reception and the cordial hospitality which was extended to him and the PLO delegation accompanying him.

HONECKER CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL SESSION 12 MAR

LD121626 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The GDR State Council met today under its chairman, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. It dealt with the draft of the newly formulated law on the GDR's social courts. The law is intended to raise the effectiveness of these courts and to encourage the honorary work of its members. The State Council decided to submit the bill to the People's Chamber for discussion and approval. It also discussed the report of a working group which, headed by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council, had studied experiences gathered by the Karl-Marx-Stadt and Rostock area assemblies with the aim of creating the best possible conditions within their territories for increased economic performance. In this connection, Erich Honecker said that for the work of the local people's representative bodies, too, the demand to achieve a better cost-benefit ratio also applied. This accords with their overall state responsibility and the task entrusted to them by the voters. Therefore the good work experiences in the people's representative bodies must be rigorously applied.

The State Council also dealt with reports on citizens' petitions in 1982. Here Erich Honecker stressed that the careful consideration of the proposals, comments and criticisms of the citizens is an integral part of socialist state management. Any superficiality or heartlessness in the attitude toward the concerns of citizens must therefore be energetically opposed.

TISCH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR FOR TU CONGRESS

LD142146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (ADN) -- An FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Moscow on Sunday to attend the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions. The GDR guests were welcomed at the airport by Aleksandra Biryukova, Presidium member and secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, as well as other leading Soviet trade union figures.

HONECKER RECEIVES FRG MAYOR NEUBER IN LEIPZIG

LD141940 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Leipzig, 14 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council received Peter Neuber, mayor of Neunkirchen (FRG), in Leipzig today. During the meeting, Mayor Neuber invited the GDR head of state to visit Neunkirchen, Erich Honecker's birthplace, should he visit the Federal Republic.

THREE POLISH DEPUTY PREMIERS INTERVIEWED

LD122048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1215 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Discussion of current situation in Poland, including recorded interviews with Polish Deputy Premiers Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk and Jerzy Ozdowski; Polish leaders remarks in Polish fading into superimposed Hungarian translation throughout]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] In our program today we will present three Polish deputy premiers, members of one government, but are not one another's comrades nor that of the premier. Roman Malinowski is president of the Polish United Peasants' Party, Edward Kowalczyk is chairman of the Democratic Party, while Jerzy Ozdowski is an independent Catholic politician. However, as I have said, all three are deputy chairmen of the Polish Council of Ministers. Malinowski and Kowalczyk even accompanied General Jaruzelski to Moscow on his official visit at the beginning of the month. So, who are they, and what kinds of parties, political groupings do they represent? I am asking Andras Domany about this.

[Domany] Let us begin with the president of the largest party, Roman Malinowski. The United Peasants' Party numbers nearly 500,000 members. He became deputy premier in April 1980, during the time of Edward Gierek, and he became president of his party in November 1981.

[Presenter] As deputy premier, what spheres has he dealt with?

[Domany] Mainly agriculture and the food industry.

[Presenter] And when he was elected party president, did this act also mean a political change within the United Peasants' Party?

[Domany] The change took place a little earlier. In the autumn of 1980, after the crisis broke out, the ZSL held a congress which did not please the party membership very much. It did not bring real changes. This is why, in the spring of 1981, at one of the sessions of the Supreme Committee, the president was relieved -- who, by the way, has remained speaker of parliament until the present, but was relieved from the leadership of the party -- and one of the former leaders of the party, an elderly professor, was elected president for some months. He, however, resigned after several months and Malinowski became president then. In any case, in the final instance he became the real promoter and pursuer of this renewal process.

In the end this renewal meant that the ZSL should act as a true representative of the interests of the stratum it represents, that is the social class, the peasantry, and with this, naturally, the private peasantry mainly, and it should create a relationship with the PZPR -- whose leading role it recognises -- in the formation of a common agricultural policy so that the interests of this peasantry should prevail more.

[Presenter] Malinowski and the ZSL, as representatives of the interests of the peasantry, found themselves facing an interesting phenomenon in spring last year, namely that the peasants apart from their own party and the pre-existing farmers' circles, created another, rival organization, the so-called Rural Solidarity. Did this not create a crisis for the ZSL?

[Domany] It is not by chance that the changes in the party leadership and the party's coming to life took place exactly when Rural Solidarity was formed. The party's leaders, its previous leaders, did no take this danger seriously enough, and they were startled only when the peasantry joined Rural Solidarity on quite a large scale.

[Presenter] Why did it join?

[Domany] Because the ZSL, under the title of partnership and the recognition of the leading role of the PZPR, in the end obediently served a policy which the PZPR, too, now says was an antiagriculture policy, a policy which neglected agriculture and the peasantry. This obviously did not help the peasantry in trusting the ZSL. Furthermore, the Agricultural Circles closely connected with the ZSL, which provide the peasantry with various services, borke away from their membership to such an extent, dictated to them to such an extent, the elected bodies of these Agricultural Circles became so formal, and due to shortfalls in services, machines and other supplies the leaders of the Agricultural Circles became such inflated big shots in the eyes of the peasants, that they were no longer viewed as being strongly linked to the peasants and so the peasants, in large numbers, joined an organization which was independent of the ZSL.

[Presenter] What are Roman Malinowski's opinions today on the most important issues facing Poland and the peasantry? Recently, he had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Malinowski] Our party's program provides for basic democratic changes both in sociopolitical and economic life. We believe that in order for us to get out of the present crisis, our agriculture and food industry must be fundamentally reformed. The greatest opportunities for us to attain serious results in a short time are in these two spheres, and this would make it possible for us to climb out of the crisis in other spheres too.

[Presenter] But what concrete proposals do you have, considering that the members of your party are mainly private farmers?

[Malinowski] The basis of the agricultural reform is that the purchasing prices must be raised. If we adjust the prices to the production costs, the income of the workers in agriculture, for the first time in the history of Poland, will reach, or even exceed, the income of workers in other branches. Within this, it is very important that we should treat every sphere of agriculture identically, that is, that private farmers, the small producers, be considered an organic part of socialist agriculture. [end recording]

[Presenter] Edward Kowalczyk, deputy premier, is the leader of a much smaller party, although again, it was formed before the World War II. The 120,000 members of this party are recruited mainly from members of the intelligentsia and the lower middle-class; we could say the middle strata.

[Domany] He was minister of communications from 1969-1980. This portfolio is traditionally that of the Democratic Party. Apart from this, this party has given another post, that of deputy premier, for the first time now. In the party he was Presidium member but in the past he did not play a really important role in the party.

[Presenter] And how did he become president?

[Domany] This, I think, was unexpected, even for him. The Democratic Party held a congress in March 1981 which was very stormy and ended with the whole leadership being replaced. Perhaps the ZSL congress, some months earlier, spurred them on, because they saw that that congress did not carry out adequate changes and serious problems resulted from this. The party president and nearly every Presidium member was relieved, and Professor Kowalczyk suddenly came to the leadership of the party. As from 1 November, that is a half year later, he reentered the government, this time as deputy premier.

[Presenter] And what kinds of change in political line or emphasis came about with this change in personnel?

[Domany] The strata constituting the membership of the Democratic Party reacted in a very animated way to the events following August 1980.

The intelligentsia -- it is understandable why, since the technical intelligentsia and intelligentsia in the humanities are very numerous in this party and they had their own problems. [sentence as heard] The artisans livened up because the new economic ideas, the reform plans emphasized much more the importance of the role of private small-scale industry than in the previous years. The Democratic Party was able, in time, to sense this and stand at the forefront of these attempts at renewal which, I emphasize, took place on the basis of socialism and recognition of the leading role of the PZPR. It is not accidental that the Artisans' Solidarity, about which we have spoken more rarely here but which also existed, was in much more of a problem-free relationship with the Democratic Party than the previously mentioned Rural Solidarity was with the ZSL.

[Presenter] And obviously, it is not accidental that the Democratic Party was the only Polish party whose membership did not decrease in size during the crisis.

[Domany] That is so. In fact, perhaps it even grew somewhat. Now, as has been said, it stands at about 120,000 and they are very proud that their party congress in March raised those important proposals which the PZPR took over later and which have now reached parliament -- the idea of creating so-called state tribunals and constitutional tribunals, which are intended to serve the greater social responsibility of the political leaders and the legislators.

[Presenter] Edward Kowalczyk has this to say about the possibilities of solving the Polish crisis.

[Begin recording] [Kowalczyk] As for overcoming the crisis, there are several aspects to this. We must recover economically. We must work cleverly, in an organized and disciplined manner and there is also a need for an adequate conception. As regards the political side, here I bring out General Jaruzelski's proposal on national agreement. We democrats believe that the PZPR plays the leading role in constructing socialism. However, the alliance between the three parties is of decisive significance in organizing national unity.

[Presenter] Are changes expected in small-scale industry and in cooperative industry, as this is one of the social bases of the Democratic Party?

[Kowalczyk] The essence is that this activity should fit into the Polish socialist economic system. For this, we must solve a series of issues. I am thinking about the acquisition of materials, cooperation, social and taxation issues. That is, small-scale production should legally be a stable part of the people's economy. [end recording]

[Presenter] Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy premier, represents not an independent party but a peculiar political organization. Or is this not rather a religious organization?

[Domany] No. This is truly a peculiar thing. In Poland they are called secular Catholic organizations. Their ideological basis is religious but their activity is not primarily religious but of a social-political nature. There are three such organizations, the Pax Association, the so-called Christian Social Association, and the Catholic Social Union. Ozdowski is the representative of the latter. All three are represented in parliament, with 15 representatives altogether.

The Catholic Social Union came into being out of the loose network of Catholic intellectual clubs called Znak. These were formed, or reformed, after 1956 in the spirit of Gomulka's new policy, and they have always played a very important role, for example in parliament. In contrast with the Pax Association, and with the exception of a short period during 1980-1981, they have always put loyalty and cooperation with the state and the state organs in the first place. The Znak organization shows a critical but cooperative attitude.

[Presenter] And who is Ozdowski?

[Domany] Essentially, he is an economist. This is why I said that while these organizations have religious bases they are not religious; so, he is not a priest, let us say, but a professor of economics whose outlook is Catholic.

[Presenter] What is his function in the government.

[Domany] He is primarily responsible for trade and services. He deals with the issues of family protection, the distribution of various benefits, social policy, that is, with humanitarian issues which are in accordance with his outlook, obviously.

[Presenter] And let us add that Jerzy Ozdowski is chairman of the Polish section of the Hungarian-Polish Intergovernmental Committee.

[Domany] He was in Budapest recently.

[Presenter] What is the relationship between Ozdowski and his organization and the Polish Catholic Church leadership, the Episcopate?

[Domany] Their stand has never been identical. The Znak, or the Catholic Social Union, has always endeavored to cooperate with the government, although on some concrete issues they have had quite strong debates. The church leadership considered this behavior, particularly in certain periods of the sixties, overly cooperative. However, from among the three mentioned secular Catholic organizations, they always have had the closest relationship with the church, and when Ozdowski was recently asked at a press conference about how the church, which now criticizes the state of emergency and its measures quite sharply, judges his role in the government, he answered that if the church leadership were to ask for his resignation, or if it were to say that his role in the government is incompatible with his Catholic nature, then he would resign at once. But there has been no such request so far.

[Presenter] After this press conference, I asked Jerzy Ozdowski for an interview. He said the following about the relationship between the state and the church in Poland.

[Begin Ozdowski recording] The Catholic Church in Poland is an important factor of stabilization and normalization. There is dialogue between the church and the state, and I consider the idea of cooperation between these two large social institutions to be very viable. I myself envisage renewal to include a type of return to tradtions, to Catholicism, to the democratic-liberal traditions. However, of course, there is a need for progressive changes and renovation, toward a society educating people in the spirit of respect for one another. [end recording]

[Presenter] I wish to ask: To what extent is this multiplicity of parties in the Polish Government, which is shown by the participation of three such deputy premiers, a new phenomenon?

[Domany] As regards the ZSL and the Democratic Party, it is by no means a new phenomenon. The ZSL, which was formed at the turn of the century and is 80 years old, and the Democratic Party, formed by progressive bourgeois politicians in 1939, have continuously participated in the government since 1944, the moment of liberation. The representation of secular Catholic organizations in the government is a new thing. This took place only after 1980. However, there have been great changes in the case of the allied parties, not only in that they have gained more important posts in the government, but beyond this, the nature of their participation has changed.

When the PZPR proclaimed the program of socialist renewal in 1980 it emphasized that it wants to create more authentic partnership relations with the allied parties and the Catholic organizations. This showed, as was said in the introduction, in the fact that the presidents of the two allied parties were taken by General Jaruzelski to his very important talks in Moscow. This showed in the attempt to create agricultural policy jointly with the ZSL and with the Democratic Party's involvement in the development of small-scale production.

The fact that these three politicians have gained a real, leading role in the government shows that the PZPR leadership conceives the enforcement of the party's leading role in a more refined manner, not primarily through an organizational prevalence of exclusion, but by winning over the allies and really cooperating with them.

KOROM RECEIVES JASTRZEBSKI-LED PZPR DELEGATION

LD140022 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] A Polish United Workers' Party delegation has studied the work of party organizations and of the councils in our country. The delegation, led by Leszek Jastrzebski, deputy head of a department, had talks with Sandor Racz, head of the Department of Public Administration. The Polish guests were received by Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

EQUIPMENT PLANNED FOR SIBERIAN-EUROPEAN GASLINE

WA151200 Budapest HETFOI HIREK in Hungarian 22 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The Siberian-West European gasline will have a branch passing through Hungary, according to a press briefing held in Moscow this week. Details concerning Hungarian participation in the project were provided by the Soviet Embassy in Budapest.

According to Viktor Ocheretin, chief of commercial attache, delivery of natural gas will begin in 1984 on the basis of a contract concluded with France and West Germany. Additional talks are underway with Italy and Yugoslavia, but Austria, Switzerland and West Berlin have also been mentioned. The several thousand kilometer-long pipeline will deliver 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Since the section in Czechoslovakia will be unable to transmit all this, a section branching off to the southwest and passing through Hungary will be required. The branch will begin at the western border of the USSR. It will supply West European, possibly Italian, Yugoslavian, Swiss and Austrian needs.

Hungary will participate in the program by building transmission lines and compressor stations as well as making and installing automatic monitoring and control devices and communications equipment. It must produce such instrumentaiton not only for the Hungarian branch but for sections of the line in the USSR and elsewhere.

The pipeline will exit Hungary at Szentgotthard. So far no decision has been made about the primary route of the line. The Hungarian section will deliver between 16-18 billion cubic meters of gas. The Soviet partner will pay for Hungarian equipment and transit costs with natural gas.

Talks are expected to be completed by the middle of this year.

KULIKOV ARRIVES, TALKS WITH JARUZELSKI 14 MAR

LD141838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] As we have already reported, joint exercises of the allied armies code-named, "Rzyjazn-82" ["Friendship-82"] are taking place in our country.

Viktor Kulikov, chief commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states and marshal of the Soviet Union has arrived in Warsaw. The Marshal was received in Warsaw today by premier, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation.

Taking part in the meeting were Deputy Ministers of National Defense General Florian Siwicki, head of the General Headquarters of the Polish Army, and General Eugeniusz Molczyk, the chief inspector of training; and also Army Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the supreme commander of the United Armed Forces affiliated to the Polish Army.

Discussing during the meeting, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, were problems of improving cooperation in carrying out the inter-allied exercises and of further tightening of the bonds of brotherhood of arms between the allied armies.

MEDIA COMMENT ON FRIENDSHIP-82 EXERCISES

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Article

LD150918 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 15 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Mar (PAP) -- "Soldiers of the Fraternal Armies have again met for joint exercises. During the Friendship-82 exercises he shall again have the opportunity to watch the combat skills of military units of the Soviet army, the GDR National People's Army and the Polish People's Army," wrote the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. "Participants in the coalition exercises by their dedication and sacrifices will demonstrate their unflinching will, determination and resolve in defence of the socialist ideals," went on the daily.

The paper stated that "conclusion of the Warsaw Treaty many years ago and creation of the socialist defence community constituted a higher stage of cooperation of the fraternal armies. The Polish People's Army has been making a meaningful contribution to the widening and enhancing of its cooperation with the Soviet army and (?the) remaining socialist armies, and the development of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty's united command of the armed forces. One of the expressions of this have been joint exercises and inter-alliance manoeuvres constituting direct preparation for the execution of combat tasks, as well as the best school of internationalistic education of soldiers."

"The Soviet armed forces together with the Warsaw Treaty armies constitute the primary guarantee of peace in Europe -- a guarantee of security and territorial integrity of our country and inviolability of the just and inalterable frontiers. For Poland and the entire socialist community this is a matter of basic importance, especially now when because of aggressive imperialist forces the world situation has become seriously complicated," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

PAP Commentator

LD131848 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Mar (PAP) -- As PAP has already informed, units of the Soviet army, the National People's Army of the GDR and the Polish Armed Forces, are taking part from March 13-20 in pre-planned allied tactical-operational military exercises code-named "Friendship-82."

The nature and the essence of the exercises, writes PAP commentator Witold Smolarek, is clearly manifested by the motto under which they are conducted: "united in the comradeship in arms, strong in unity, in defence of peace and socialism."

The defence of the socialist motherland, a patriotic duty of all citizens, is closely linked to the common cause of all member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, and is thus an internationalist duty as well.

Therefore the comradeship in arms of the main power of the treaty, the Soviet army, the Polish Armed Forces and the National People's Army of the GDR, and the remaining socialist armies is of fundamental significance both for our army, as well as for the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty.

The exercises are conducted in north-western Poland, where 37 years ago the Polish Army, alongside the Soviet army, the main force of the anti-Nazi coalition in World War Two, fought a heroic and victorious battle against the German Nazi aggressor.

The unshaken brotherhood of arms, and moral and political unity of the fraternal armies, values which will once again be reaffirmed by the "Friendship-82" exercises, constitute a telling and concrete guarantee of the full defence of the peaceful toil of our fraternal nations.

The armed forces of the Polish People's Republic, are a major link in the Warsaw Treaty coalition.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES WRON MEETING 12 MAR

LD121308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpts] At the end of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] session in Warsaw Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, took the floor.

Today's meeting with representatives of the Civic Committees of National Salvation was a beneficial one, the general stated. More than 6,000 of these committees have already come into being, which means that they are developing quickly and are a new dynamic social movement and a patriotic response to the "homeland in need" appeal.

Not for the first time, history puts a choice before us: we can either lose ourselves in pondering over the past, in [word indistinct] arguments and clashes or we can look toward the future and we can find enough strength within ourselves, enough wisdom and realism to be able to restore Poland's outstanding position in the socialist community in Europe and in the world.

Other nations are looking at us. They are assessing us and they are drawing conclusions from our situation. It is impossible to order national accord to take place. It will not take place as a result of a single legal act or from an agreement of one sort or another or from some kind of meeting. It must be a profound process which creates a social reality. It must grow out of everyday practice. It must grow from cooperation, from the joint solving of tangible and specific problems of life.

There are great tasks facing us, Wojciech Jaruzelski went on. Their magnitude requires from us what could be called a general mobilization of citizens. We do not want to create structures of a cosmetic nature, to continue (?using the means) which are being used at the moment. This movement of national accord lies in the fact that it is and it will be open to everyone who sincerely want to contribute to the common cause and to the development of a socialist Poland.

The Military Council of National Salvation ardently supports the activities aiming at national integration. It does not impose any ready-made solutions, (?contrary to some suggestions). The shape and the content of this patriotic movement is in our hands, in the hands of the public. However, the experience gained in the activities of the committees so far point to the purposefullness of making the movement a more general one and, in particular, of selecting and popularizing what is the best, that is to say, what can constitute a pattern to and a signpost. Materials to this effect will be prepared.

The social teams coming into being called themselves committee of national salvation. This is justified, and today, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, as the process of normalization continues these committees are more often referred to as committees of national rebirth. This is also a justified tendency, for there are more prospects for Poland which has been saved in a Poland which, above all, has been reborn internally and which has been freed from dangers and hindrances of various kinds, a Poland which manages the principles of social energies in a reasonable way.

We regard the current discussion, which is both honest and interesting, as a valuable form of social consultation, too. I believe that the consultative function of the civic committees of national rebirth should be developed and popularized. We shall channel the specific proposals which have been put forward today in an appropriate manner and so my statement today will not sum up the discussion. The best summing-up is always carried out by life and social practice, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

I would like here to dwell on one aspect and one element of what we understand as national rebirth. I am talking here about the so-called primary virtues which for centuries have been called for, by our most outstanding philosophers and political writers. The Poles are a brave nation, a profoundly patriotic nation which is able to sacrifice a lot when a cause deems it necessary for the country to be defended. The pages of our history provide much evidence proving that we can organize collective efforts during times of peace, too. But we also have many faults. We are inferior to many nations as far as our discipline, our ability to be economical, our civilized habits, order and everyday culture are concerned.

Even today, during such a difficult period for the nation, Poland could be organized in a better way -- there could be better order here. It could, quite simply, be more comfortable to live here than it is now. How many superficially insignificant but painful neglects there are. How much egoism, bureaucracy, and lack of human touch. Often how much common lack of reliability and sloppiness there is.

A struggle with evil and the combating of many of these negative phenomena do not need any financial means. The eradication of these phenomena lies within our current abilities. The spirit of national rebirth, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski stated is being created as a specific syntheses of civic aspirations and stances. It is becoming a platform of accord in matters of fundamental importance for the nation. It is particularly valuable because, apart from arousing and popularizing a new socialist awareness among citizens, our movement does not forget these painful inadequacies of our social life. It proclaims the slogan of "rebirth through work". [passage indistinct]

Our difficult history has given us too few chances to work at the roots. There is too little awareness that Poland is one's household, one's apartment, one's housing estate, one's school and university, one's factory and village.

For the (?sake) of the republic, it is necessary to implement the consolidation of the basic cells and links in the life of the community. We must finally put this truth into everyday practice.

The movement for national rebirth expresses the greatest reserves which our country has at its disposal: The reserves of social activists' attitudes. Without these even the most apt decision, the most successful reform may not bring the desired results.

Work at the roots General Jaruzelski stated, may be understood in two senses, and above all, as the sum total of the spontaneous initiatives and efforts by the community, arising from the foundations of the local collectives as the organization of measures for effecting favorable changes in our houses and work, for improving the life of the citizens.

From this point of view, the national unity front has a quite considerable achievement to its credit. One must not (?disregard) this; it is necessary to make use of good experience.

There is also a second important aspect of our activity. We can define it as one of self-education. It is a question of the fact that the moment of national rebirth -- even in its present, still uncrystallized form -- should bind the tissue of society, irradiating the entire local or works community; that it should become a center concentrating around itself the aktivs and genuine social activists, as well as -- a fact which would be particularly valuable -- socially sensitive young people; that it should help people to live, at the same time inculcating in their consciousness a common (?sense of) unity and of the socialist state.

The host of the meeting is the WRON. On its behalf I wish to express to all activists of the committees heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for supporting the activity of the WRON and for all activities to date, General Jaruzelski said.

The Polish People's Army constitutes a kind of emanation of the spirit of the entire nation, [words indistinct] composed of all social, professional and regional milieux, second and even third generations of Poles are serving under the banners of our regiments. We are profoundly attached to the traditions of the Polish armed effort, with its patriotic progressive pedigree. The present situation imposes on the armed forces particular obligations. Let us try to fulfill them with honor, for the good of the republic.

We well know the processes and circumstances, the WRON chairman said, which forced us to use emergency measures; but we never lose from sight, even for a moment, the further prospects. The soldier desires a socialist Poland, a strong Poland, secure, built on the accord of all patriotic forces; a Poland which wants to live and work.

Allow me, citizens, Wojciech Jaruzelski said to convey to you on behalf of the leadership of the party, government and armed forces sincere wishes for success in such noble and necessary work.

May your activity bring the homeland abundant fruit.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS

LD122152 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, deliberating under the chairmanship of Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski, has adopted decisions on accelerating the process of creating obligatory and voluntary associations of enterprises in accordance with what is written down in the statute dated 25 September 1981 and concerns state enterprises.

At present voluntary associations will be created on the basis of agreements concluded by the directors of these enterprises. As soon as the self-managements of state enterprises resume their activities the agreements and understandings will be submitted to workers' councils for verification. The economic committee stressed that no administrative instructions from superior units can seal the fate of whether or not enterprises combine to form voluntary associations. The need felt by enterprises for better management should be the sole decisive factor.

In turn, obligatory associations, in accordance with the statute on state enterprises, will be formed according to Council of Ministers' resolutions.

Next, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers examined the hitherto implementation of the operational program for rail and road transport. The hitherto implementation of the decisions in the program points to the fact that the transportation needs of the economy are in general being met fully and without delay. The efficient transportation of coal deserves to be underscored. The beginning of March has produced a certain livening up of the economy and as a result has produced an increase in transportation needs. For the first time this year difficulties as regards the PKP [Polish State Railways] being able to cover customers' orders for freight wagons have begun to show against this background. One must expect a further increase in transportation needs.

The Economic Committee stated that an increase in transportation capabilities should take place thanks to a better exploitation of the presently available technical resources and to the intensification of the overhaul of rail and road routes and of railway and motor vehicle rolling stock. This requires that supplies to the transportation sector of fuel, tires, batteries, grease, railway track and road repair materials and spare parts be improved.

In material and technical supplies absolute priority must be given to public transport and to those transportation enterprises which carry loads for the food economy sector. In order to further accelerate the overhaul of railway rolling stock it has been decided to cut back this year the production of new Pafawag coal wagons by 1,000. The materials and assembly units which will be saved will be earmarked for repairing the already existing rolling stock.

In its next point the Economic Committee examined the comprehensive program for the development of Polish maritime fishing submitted by the Office of Maritime Economy. A fundamental problem for the Polish fishing industry in the Baltic is not so much an increase in catches -- international restrictions are binding here -- as above all an improvement in exploiting the raw material of the fish that are caught. This means, given the seasonal nature of fishing, that there is a need to invest in the entire on-shore supply base sector of the fishing industry. What is meant by this are ice production plants, appropriate warehouses and the fish processing industry. The activities of the Polish fishing fleet in deep-sea fishing areas, which are often very far away from Poland, are considerably more complicated because of political and legal reasons and because of the costs that have to be borne. The size of deep-sea fishing catches thus depends on the possibility of using foreign fishing grounds, and depends secondly on the revamping of the Polish fishing fleet. In the present 5-year period more than 40 vessels will be taken out of service. Old vessels will be replaced by modern ones which are fuel efficient and which use differentiated fishing techniques.

The Economic Committee has accepted on a preliminary basis the proposal concerning the development of the fishing industry and has recommended that the remarks that have been submitted should be taken into account in further work.

RESUMPTION OF POLISH STUDENT UNION ACTIVITIES

LD122154 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has made a decision today on the resumption of activities by the Socialist Union of Polish Students.

WIEJACZ ON SANCTIONS, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD141400 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Once again we invite you to hear another in our series of "The Polist Point of View." Doing the honors for us is Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Wiejacz. First we asked Mr Wiejacz to comment on the economic sanctions proclaimed by the United States against Poland. This nefarious undertaking ranges from refusal to sell us corn, forcing us to shut down a number of poultry farms, to expelling us from ocean fishing grounds within U.S. territorial waters. True, this is hurting, even though it is carried out under the cynical slogan of solidarity with the Polish people. And yet this anti-Polish, antisocialist enterprise launched by the White House is not everything President Ronald Reagan expected of it, nor his Western supporters.

Indeed, replied Deputy Foreign Minister Wiejacz,. We are witness, he continued, of a certain rethink process by a number of Western states, and primarily West European countries. Even those governments which followed in the tracks of the United States did so with some reluctance -- at least not to the extent that the United States would have liked to see them act. For these countries saw that the economic restructions ploy is a sort of boomerang which sooner of later will strike at their own political interests.

It will also hit them economically. In fact, right now, observed Mr Wiejacz, voices are being heard in the United States itself, voices of doubt over the present course being steered by the Reagan administration.

We then raised the point with our deputy foreign minister that the U.S.-Western sanctions have compelled us to seek ways and means of minimizing and hopefully nullifying their effects. Mr Wiejacz answered that there are two such general directions. The first depends on pulling ourselves up by our own bootstraps, so to say, making us of (?optimum) possibilities based on our own experience and resources. The second direction leads towards still further tightening and heightening our economic and scientific and technilogical cooperation with the Soviet Union and socialist countries within the framework of CEMA. This is long-range proposition for Poland's development and expansion.

Mr Wiejacz here returned to his previous observation on the growing awareness in the West that the restrictions against Poland are absolutely barren as related to the expected political results accruing from that policy. Citing Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky as one example, Mr Wiejacz said that are many political figures and statesman who reject that whole idea of economic sanctions. There are such in Austria and in Switzerland, in the Federal Republic of Germany and in France and elsewhere. They realize, as the saying goes, that a stick has two ends and that their vital interests may suffer in the wake of restricted economic cooperation with the socialist countries. Furthermore, that negation actually erodes the fabric of detente in its very broad context.

At this point, we on our part recalled that Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, went so far as to brand the policy of economic sanctions as stupid and shortsighted.

We then moved on to the recent Polish-Soviet summit meeting in Moscow. That visit by a top-level party and government delegation headed by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski was of historic significance, Mr Wiejacz pointed out.

It confirms in this current period the significance and the value of the Polish-Soviet alliance, or our place in the Warsaw Treaty, an alliance not only understood in the sense of bilateral, mutually necessary ties, but as an essential element in the whole edifice of Europe's security. The visit also reflected support for the policy represented by General Jaruzelski as the leader of the Polish United Workers Party and as the head of the Polish Government. It was also ensurance of further Soviet assistance. At this dramatic moment for Poland, our economy would long ago have met with catastrophe were it not for the assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries. But now there is that chance of bottoming out, and that will be or cardinal significance for strengthening Poland's international position.

That was the gist of a conversation we had in our Radio Polonia studio with Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz.

Prospects of Detente

AU122350 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Mar 82 p 6

[Marek Pogodowski interview with Jozef Wiejacz, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "To Maintain the Process of Detente" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] We hear with increasing frequency that detente is in danger, and some people say that it is becoming just a historical term. Is the world being threatened by the worst eventuality?

[Answer] It is true that the danger to detente is now greater than a few years ago -- perhaps the greatest in the entire postwar history -- but this does not mean that the policy of detente is now dead. It has always been a process subjected to certain pressures and has therefore not developed uniformly. But even during the best period for detente -- in the first half of the seventies -- the ideological struggle, economic rivalry and the arms race continued. Still, dialogues and negotiations predominated.

The first critical features of the approach to the policy of detente began to assume concrete shape as of 1975, and this happened in the United States. In 1975 -- immediately after the Final Act had been signed in Helsinki, President Ford placed a ban on the term detente, which was a result of the enormous pressure exerted by the anti-detente forces in the United States, where detente was defined as a "one way" policy benefiting just the USSR and other socialist countries. The international situation has distinctly deteriorated since the mid-seventies.

[Question] Why is this so?

[Answer] Conservative forces with a leaning toward confrontation have won the upper hand in many Western countries. This is very obvious in the United States, but not only there. The pressure exerted by those forces is responsible for the departure from the principles agreed on during Nixon's Moscow visit in 1970 -- principles of equal security and respect for the actual approximate balance of power. At the same time, from the very beginning of Reagan's presidency there has been a distinct return to the bipolar view of the world, although the world is very colorful, and not black and white. With us or against us -- this view of the world wrought much damage in the fifties. To an inexperienced administration which adopts such a vision the world seems a simpler proposition. This produces the illusion that it will be easier to rebuild the United States' dominant position vis-a-vis the Eastern countries with the help of the so-called ideological criteria of the free world. However, as practice shows, this policy has not met with a united and positive response, because it restricts the role of small and medium states and even of some powers in the West.

The reasons for this state of affairs also include fears in the United States and other Western countries triggered by the progressive changes in many Third World countries. These changes indicate that the West's influence is shrinking. It is true that the policy of detente is experiencing difficulties, but it must also be said that no one has as yet managed to propose a reasonable alternative.

[Question] What should be done to revitalize and maintain the policy of detente?

[Answer] Fear of war has produced the commitment to detente. Let us note that the countries that are most exposed to destruction in case of armed conflict have been particularly interested in switching over from "cold war" to the policy of detente.

Peaceful coexistence and active cooperation, which make up the dynamics of detente, must be supported by the entire international community. States and nations must benefit by the policy of detente in that they feel secure and can reap tangible advantages from economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation as well as from cooperation in the humanitarian sectors, exchanges of people and information and so on. There was considerable progress in this regard in East-West relations in the seventies. Unfortunately, the situation has deteriorated in the past few months.

Before we can return to a dynamic policy of detente we must above all curb the arms race and intensify disarmament negotiations. Unfortunately, the United States is still avoiding various commitments such as the dialogue with the USSR with regard to SALT negotiations, which are in the interest of not only these two states, but also world peace and the dynamic of detente. It is good that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva are continuing, but the U.S. side there is not showing any readiness to reach a prompt accord. What is encouraging is the mobilization of political forces in many countries in favor of disarmament. It suffices to mention the new peace movement in Western Europe and the pope's important call for disarmament. It is also necessary to halt various propaganda campaigns and the sowing of hatred and mistrust, as has been the case in the past few months.

[Question] What should we Poles do in such a situation?

[Answer] Poland is vitally interested in the continuation of the process of detente. We have paid a terrible price for the ravages of war. Poland followed and is following the policy of preserving and strengthening peace in Europe and the world. This goes without saying, but we are also moved by special reasons: The complicated domestic situation and the need to master the economic and social crisis as soon as possible require peace and external detente. On the other hand we must not allow Polish affairs to be used as a pretext for further aggravating the international situation and halting the policy of detente. Not to allow the Polish crisis to become an international issue is the greatest contribution we can make to the policy of detente and to stabilizing the European situation.

Polish diplomacy has great tasks in this regard, of course, but, as every Pole must, it must be aware of the fact that we have basic tasks to accomplish at home, namely, to master the crisis, to sort out domestic matters and to ensure the country's development with the help of the people's patriotic forces. This is the fundamental issue which will help strengthen Poland's international position.

U.S. OFFICIAL TO SOUND OUT ALLIES ON SANCTIONS

LD122210 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 12 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar (PAP) -- Evidence abounds here that the Reagan administration does not intend to give up its anti-Polish policies, various forms of interference into Poland's internal affairs, and economic sanctions directed against both Poland and the USSR.

On orders from President Reagan the Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs James Buckley will depart on a European tour on Saturday. The aim of the journey will be to sound out whether and to what extent the European allies of the U.S. are prepared to support the policy of sanctions as well as to find out what new sanctions could be applied without risking open criticisms and opposition in Western Europe.

Buckley will visit Paris, Bonn, London, Rome, and Brussels.

Upon his return the issue of sanctions against Poland is to be debated again by the National Security Council. Washington observers believe that should the results of soundings prove "encouraging", i.e. should the U.S. come to the conclusion that Western Europe would not object too noisily, the Reagan administration could decide on a further tightening of economic sanctions on Poland and the USSR.

The Reagan administration perceives sanctions and anti-Polish moves as an excellent opportunity for implementation of its professed tactics of attacking and weakening of socialist states.

GENEVA DELEGATE ACCUSES U.S. OF 'DOUBLE-DEALING'

LD122234 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 12 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 12 Mar (PAP) -- The 38th session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, which lasted from February, ended here today. The session was held in a tense atmosphere caused by the sharpening of East-West relations, and especially between the U.S. and the USSR. However (?the U.S.) attempt to hold the entire session under the slogan of criticism of martial law in Poland fizzled out.

Head of the Polish delegation Prof Adam Lopatka said that the balance-sheet of the work of the 38th session of the commission is positive despite weaknesses in some issues. However, one should take note of the fact that as a result of the rise in tension in international relations and the increasing politicization of the work of the commission, the erosion of its moral prestige has become evident. The further pursuing of (?this) road can be very dangerous for the United Nations.

It is primarily the U.S. showing glaring double-dealing in human rights, that is primarily responsible for this state of affairs, the Polish representative said. For instance, the U.S. caused the commission to adopt a resolution on human rights in Poland, where these rights are not violated "on a mass scale and in a glaring manner", which entitles the commission only to express its opinion on human rights in a given country. At the same time, the U.S. voted against resolutions condemning [word indistinct] massive, flagrant and permanent violation of human rights by states that are U.S. allies namely, by [words indistinct] El Salvador and Chile. For the same reasons, the commission did not take up the issue of violation of human rights in some other countries that are U.S. allies, for instance, in Turkey, Northern Ireland, or in the U.S. themselves, Professor Lopatka said.

LCY PAPER CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH ORZECHOWSKI

LD121646 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Polish United Workers Party currently gives priority to the social justices, that is, to political equalities in a broader sense.

Polish party Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski has stated the above to a journalist of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia organ KOMUNIST on the occasion of his recent stay in Poland.

"We treat this justice as the historical instinct of our class, everything that is against it, is against this class, too", Orzechowski said adding that "workers joined the Solidarity because they thought that they will find this justice in the Solidarity since it declared this to be the course of its action".

Orzechowski said that the second complex of questions confronting the Polish party is the disunity within the party." We must give answers to questions of what is today the Marxist-Leninist party, what is the workers party like today and who is it that has the right to say that he is a communist", one of the leading Polish party functionaries said.

Orzechowski announced that in the middle of March an editing commission will discuss the draft of the party program.

Orzechowski also stated that there are no factions in the Polish party. He said that "individual groups which express themselves through 'forums', 'seminars' and 'horizontal structures' exist. There is no organized faction, however, Orzechowski stressed.

He said that various views exist in the party on the period from August 1980 to December 13, 1981. There are also different views on the December 13 itself, Orzechowski said.

The PUWP Central Committee secretary said that there are also various views on the party's work itself after August 1980. "Brought into question is also the general line of the party on national accord. There are also different assessments of the Politburo's and Central Committee's work. We also disagree on the party's role in the martial law conditions", Orzechowski said,

Asked what the slogan "there is no return to the state before August 1980, nor to the situation before December 13, 1981" exactly means, Orzechowski replied: "For the moment it is really just a slogan. However, it is quite certain that there is no return to those negative aspects." On the other hand, Orzechowski said, "We must support and develop a series of good initiatives launched in the last year and a half". IN this context, Orzechowski mentioned new trade unions, social self-management, economic reform, democratization of political life and a new way in which the role of the party in the society is developed.

TRADE MINISTER'S REMARKS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD121826 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (PAP) -- "Too small exports and the consequent shortage of foreign exchange to pay for imports, particularly of industry's supplies, is the greatest hurdle in overcoming the crisis," said Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz in an interview with the weekly POLITYKA. "Without improvement in this domain revival of the economy is impossible," said he.

"The main hope for improvement in foreign trade is pinned on system changes inducing development of production for exports and exports [as received] now being brought in by the economic reform," continued the minister. "We are following closely these changes and are improving on them whenever necessary."

Changes in farm production are another factor which in the minister's view can bring about improvement, even at a short term, the deficit in foreign trade in farm products and foodstuffs last year accounted for 80 percent of the deficit in Poland's entire trade turnover.

If agricultural output improves boosting Poland's self-sufficiency in this area, more hard currency will be available for supply imports for the processing industry.

Moreover, higher exports of raw materials, such as coal, copper, sulphur and silver to the capitalist countries can improve the situation in the short term, the minister noted.

Asked about Poland's debt to the West, Minister Nestorowicz said: "We believe that solving the problem of indebtedness lies not only in Poland's interest but that of its creditors as well -- we want to repay them their loans. This is why we hope that the decision on suspending agreements will be revised by our partners."

On the subject of Poland's [word indistinct] the International Monetary Fund, Minister Nestorowicz said: "This undoubtedly would help improve our economic situation in the longer term. Today we have to cope on our own with the basic problems of our economy, including foreign trade."

Answering the last question put to him, Minister Nestorowicz said: "Unless we intensively develop cooperation with foreign countries on mutually advantageous terms to both sides concerned, we shall never attain a high level of economic development. Poland is too small a country possessing too little raw materials to be able to afford autarchy."

GORNICKI PLEDGES FURTHER EASING OF MARTIAL LAW

LD121336 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Polish Premier Jaruzelski's press spokesman, Major Wieslaw Gornicki, who is on a visit to Sweden, stated yesterday that Poland is now in the last phase of the current legal regulations. According to Gornicki it is a matter of weeks or days before further restrictions of the martial law, including the curfew, are lifted.

SD LEADER KOWALCZYK REMARKS ON COALITION

LD130942 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 13 Mar 82

["Coalition Principle of General Jaruzelski's Government" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 March (PAP) -- Vice Premier Professor Edward Kowalczyk today pointed to the coalition principle as the cardinal principle of the Polish Government's everyday activity.

In a television programme "Government Monitor" vice-premier Kowalczyk said that the existing political joint-action coalition of three parties in Poland -- the PUWP, the DP and the UPP -- has now been transferred also to the area of government activity as reflected in the fact that the leaders of the three parties, along with other representatives of a wide spectrum of social forces, take a direct hand in governing the state within the full scope.

"These are new elements which justify the use of the term coalition," said the vice-premier, who also heads the Democratic Party (SD).

He described the government coalition as a partnerly accord for implementing definite common objectives and added that every party to the partnership brings certain trump cards into the cause, including expertise in definite areas and initiatives.

As an example of such action, the vice-premier recalled the initiative for the tribunal of state and the constitutional tribunal which, he said, was born in the forum of the Democratic Party as a political organization.

"We also have up our sleeve an initiative to establish the institution of the president of the republic, but every such initiative must come at an opportune time," said Professor Kowalczyk, adding that "initiatives of such kind also rank as serious trump cards in the coalition-based activity."

As recalled by the "Government Monitor" newscaster, the coalition principle mentioned by Professor Kowalczyk results from the internal structure of General Jaruzelski's government.

In his Sejm address a few weeks ago, the general spoke of organic cooperation between the PUWP, the UPP and the DP, which is reflected in particular, in the forum of the government Presidium and the whole Council of Ministers.

The premier called this a complementary coalition principle which also owes its name to a broad participation of the representatives of non-party miliuex, including the activists of lay Catholic associations.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY, CATHOLIC OFFICIALS MEET

LD131646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Today in Warsaw a meeting was held between Prof Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, and Zenen Komender, chairman of the official Catholic association. Views were exchanged about the developing sociopolitical and economic situation of the country. The two speakers stressed the significance of the idea of national accord as a way of consolidating society around the solution of the most urgent social and economic problems.

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION RESOLUTION ON PARTY UNITY

LD122342 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (PAP) -- All PUWP control commissions have been urged to immediately take effective actions towards reinforcing identical, political and organizational unity of the party.

A resolution to this effect was adopted here today by the presidium of the central party Control Commission in a session chaired by Jerzy Urbanski, the CPCC chairman.

The commissions were instructed, in particular; to consistently purge the party of ideological alien elements, help check any extrastatutory activities, fight incompetence and waste, enforce responsible official attitudes to issues raised by working people in letters and complaints.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS WROCLAW PARTY PLENUM

Media Situation

LD130930 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (PAP) -- Political Bureau member, PUWP Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski discussed today the situation in the mass media in Poland.

Speaking at the PUWP voivodship committee plenary meeting in Wroclaw, Stefan Olszowski stated that martial law shaped a new situation in propaganda, put an end to open counter-revolutionary propaganda and helped the party to take the initiative in the media. The papers with anti-socialist contents were eliminated from the press market. However, anti-communist radio stations stepped up their hostile activity.

Assessing the situation in the journalists' community, Stefan Olszowski said that the party would actively endorse all the actions aimed at the socialist renewal of the Polish journalism. We want to develop the radio public opinion survey centre. A new government programme for surveying the opinion will also be established.

Referring to the centenary of the Polish working class movement this year, the PUWP Central Committee secretary announced that the first national ideological-theoretical PUWP conference would be held at the start of April to animate Marxist studies on the future of the country as well as to consolidate the internationalist traditions of the PUWP.

Comments on Party Tasks

LD131410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The discussion at the plenum of the Wroclaw Voivodship party committee was concentrated around the most important problems of the ideopolitical work of the party. Specific tasks aimed at regaining party credibility among the public and at creating stronger consolidation and cohesion of party ranks were defined. Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, participated in the plenum deliberations.

Stefan Olszowski took part in the discussion during the plenum and presented the most important problems of the party's political work. He also presented his views regarding some other statements. He recalled that the most important objectives of the party's ideopolitical work has been expressed in the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and during the PZPR Central Committee Seventh Plenum. In this work the party will concentrate its efforts on consolidating the conviction about the necessity of the imposition of martial law, on proving the legality of martial law and on popularizing the duties stemming from martial law. The issue of fundamental significance is concentrating the party's activities on the creation of centers of socialist renewal, implementing the economic reform and building national accord. All strength should be concentrated on consolidating the ideological and political unity of the PZPR and, in particular, on consolidating the party organizations in large factories. The party in its daily activities must mercilessly combat all negative phenomena which make the emergence of the country from the current crisis difficult. The party must also expose political enemies, their counter-revolutionary activities and the dangerous consequences for the Polish nation.

Stefan Olszowski said that a document is now being prepared for the Secretariat of the Central Committee on the program for improving the education of leading party cadres. The Central Committee secretary stated that the discussion which has already started on the draft ideological and program declaration: "What are we fighting for and where are we going?" should become an achievement of the whole party. The discussion about the shape of the activities of trade unions is also of great political significance. Stefan Olszowski, talking about the committees of national salvation which are currently being formed, said that people from various milieus should be encouraged to participate, the movement should serve the conception of national accord.

Stefan Olszowski announced that at the beginning of April there will be a nationwide PZPR ideopolitical conference, the objective of which will be the promotion of Marxist research into the country's past as well as the consolidation of the internationalist traditions of the PZPR.

Economic, Social 'Devastation'

LD130002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] As we have reported already, the Wroclaw Voivodship party organiztion has been holding a session. Stefan Olszowski was present. Our reporter Stanislaw [name indistinct] asked the secretary of the Central Committee for a brief interview. He began with the following question: Where is the front of struggle for extricating the country out of the crisis taking place?

[Begin recording] [Olszowski] I think that it is, in fact, taking place in two spheres: first in the sphere of the economy and second in the sphere of social awareness. Immense devastation has taken place in both spheres, devastation which will take a long time to make up. I personally hold the view that it will be possible to overcome the devastation in the economic sphere sooner than that which has occurred in the sphere of awareness. In the sphere of the economy of our party, allied parties, state authorities, and, no doubt, trade unions are faced with the honorable task of restoring the entire Polish economy to regular functioning [word indistinct] task which amounts to setting in motion the full economic potential. It will be possible, in particular, with the help of socialist countires, especially of the Soviet Union, to bring this about fairly soon.

On the other hand, as far as the second sphere is concerned, this devastation of social awareness has been done in particular by the internal opponents of socialism with the great support of foreign radio centers, for whom the position of Poland no doubt was and is a thorn in the side, and will require much longer work. But I will place in the foreground here the issue of restoring the feeling for the state in the Poles.

[Question] What, Comrade, in your opinion should be done today and in the future, in order to restore the party to its due place in the life of the working class?

[Answer] In short, I would say that we must [word indistinct], however, in order to adapt [words indistinct] this brief definition, I would say this: Our party must not be a party of the aktiv. We are the movement of the working class and we must regain our place in the working class, just as the workers must regain their full place in the party. In any case, this process is taking place, it is happening. Many party organizations, particularly worker ones, are showing stronger and stronger activity and [words indistinct]. I can say this on the basis of my meetings recently in two factories and at several plenary sessions of voivodship committees. There is no doubt that the party today is not concerning itself exclusively with its internal affairs but more and more widely going out to the workforces, to nonparty people, with initiatives, in workplaces, just to mention the initiatives of setting up social commissions, work hygiene and safety commissions and costs commissions. Similar phenomena are occurring in the countryside, in schools and colleges. Although in different milieux there are, naturally, different intensities. On the other hand, this is what is uncontrovertible now today: One can talk about a strengthening of the initiative-taking functions of the party.

But, returning to the question put here, I think that starting from the thesis that our party is the party of the working class, one cannot today imagine our party being a narrow, cadre party. Today it is a party with a broad scope, although the party more and more [word indistinct] great closeness and unity of the ranks. That is [word indistinct] the dilemma [word indistinct], but I would like to stress that this dilemma can be successfully solved. In many countries of real socialism this dilemma is being resolved successfully. [end recording]

ORZECHOWSKI VISITS BIELSKO BIALA VOIVODSHIP

LD130014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has been visiting Beilsko Biala Voivodship today. He met the party and ideological aktivs in Andrychow and Bielsko Biala. The meetings were given over to a discussion on the draft ideological and policy declaration entitled: What Are We Fighting For and Where Are We Going?

Marian Orzechowski denied the origins of this declaration highlighting what was of greatest importance in the life of the party before and after the Ninth PZPR Congress, particularly in the period of martial law. The draft declaration, which might in future turn out to be a long-awaited policy document, signifies activities meant to ensure that the party regains its ideological and political identity.

SIWAK CHAIRS COMPLAINTS COMMISSION SESSION

LD132134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] In Warsaw today there was a meeting of the Central Committee Commission for Citizens' Complaints and Proposals. The theme of the meeting, which was chaired by Albin Siwak, the chairman of the commission and member of the Central Committee Politburo, was to become acquainted with the contents of the letters and complaints received by the Radio and Television Committee and also the way they have been dealt with and utilized. A plan for the work of the commission during the first 6 months of this year was also elaborated. Wit Drapich, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Citizens' Complaints and Proposals and Ryszard (Dudkiewicz), deputy chairman of the Radio and Television Committee. The introduction to the discussion comprised a report presented by Jerzy (Ostrzyewk) director of the Polish Radio and Television Office of Letters and Interventions.

Last year a record number of letters -- over 170,000 -- came in to the Radio Committee. Eighty thousand of them related to sociopolitical matters, indicating difficulties and concerns as well as deformations and errors in the activity of the organs of the state and economic administration. Most of the letter writers were farmers and workers. The response to the issues pointed out in the letters amounted to almost 40,000 interventions undertaken regarding particular cases.

One of the most important issues in the correspondence was the attitude to Solidarity. Up to the moment of its registration, the letters expressed support for this union. The first critical voices made themselves heard during the campaign for free Saturdays. Another subject is that of the letters written following 13 December. So far the office has received 20,000 such letters. A significant portion of them contain words of approval and support for the decision made by the Military Council of National Salvation. Following the Seventh Central Committee Plenum letters began to come in pointing out the role of the party in the process of extricating the country from the crisis.

SIWAK ATTENDS CZESTOCHOWA VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE

LD130044 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Party members are discussing the achievements of the Seventh Central Committee Plenum. Numerous meetings, regional and local conferences are being held. Ways are being sought for the lasting renewal of the party. In the discussions a very wide range of issues is being tackled. They concern the entirety of life in our country. The exchange of opinions is very often accompanied by a high temperature. Specific tasks are being formulated. It is being unanimously stressed that the surest guarantee of strengthening the party's forces and deepening its organizational values and ideological consolidation is and must be the activeness and standing of the basic organizations of the PZPR. These issues were also discussed at today's sessions of voivodship PZPR committees in Wloclawek and Wroclaw.

Continuing the general discussion following the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, foremen from several dozen industrial plants met at a voivodship conference in Czestochowa today. The meeting was attended by party Politburo member Albin Siwak. In the discussion, which lasted for many hours and which was chaired by Wladyslaw Jonkisz, first secretary of the Czechostochowa Voivodship PZPR Committee, the participants in the conference shared experiences in the sphere of production organizations at their work sectors in the period of the introduction of the economic reform.

The particularly important role of foremen in shaping the habits of economical management of materials and raw materials in the teams of which they are in charge was stressed. A demand was made for a broader development of cooperation on the foreman-party organization line. The implementation of the foremen's basic tasks such as training and increasing the professional abilities of the workers depends on this cooperation.

In his speech Albin Siwak acquainted the foremen with the current problems in party life and the country and also answered a number of questions put to him.

CIOSEK DISCUSSES TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, FUTURE

LD121858 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (PAP) -- The Minister for the Trade Unions Stanislaw Ciosek and the PUWP active in Poznan today discussed issues related to the future of the trade union movement in Poland.

During the meeting, Minister Ciosek said:

"If anyone today is asking the question -- will there be Solidarnosc -- meaning it to be Solidarnosc as it was before December 13 last year, he shows he has understood nothing.

"We do not foreclose the shape of the future trade unions, but leave it an open question. Neither do we intend to substitute our opinion for that of the working class.

"We must bring home to the people's minds what has been wrong in Solidarnosc, but we also must size up that movement even-handedly -- reject what has been wrong, but preserve the good things for a creative continuation.

"This discussion must provide us with the guarantees that we will have such a model of trade unions shaping up that will associate the interests of the working class with those of socialism.

"During the discussion divergent and often extreme opinions are voiced. But the working people in Poland regard the solution of the trade unions' issue as the beginning of the process of normalization in Poland. After all, nothing yet is a foregone conclusion. Even peace in the country is not. A sharp political struggle is going on, hostile leaflets appear, a propaganda [word indistinct] going on with the aim of stirring up hatred to the party and the authorities", said Minister Ciosek.

BARYLA VIEWS CHANGES IN ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD130018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, chief of the main political directorate of the Polish Army and member of the Military Council of National Salvation, met today voivodship party activists in Bydgoszcz. He dealt with the socioeconomic situation of the country during the 3 months of martial law. During that period of time many positive changes have taken place in the stabilization of the economy and normalization of political and social life.

General Baryla pointed to the need to maintain close ties between the party and the working class.

GDANSK PZPR PLENUM ADOPTS MARTIAL LAW RESOLUTION

LD121614 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] [Dateline not supplied] -- The tasks of the voivodship party organization arising from the sociopolitical situation on the Gdansk coast and from the resolutions of the seventh party plenum are defined in a resolution adopted at the plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee.

The resolution states that the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk believes that the decision to impose martial law was adopted in the name of the most vital interests of the working class and of the nation.

The plenum of the voivodship committee has appealed to all members of the party and to other allied political parties, to youth organizations and to the entire public to support the idea of the front of national rebirth in an active manner.

It has been decided to reactivate the party groups of the workers' aktiv affiliated to municipal and district echelons and to utilize them in the work of the primary party organizations. In April the executive of the voivodship committee will analyze the state of and the reasons for unbeneficial changes in the social structure of the voivodship party organization and will undertake necessary activities in this matter.

Measure directed at establishing a voivodship party school have been taken. The school will function as a theoretical and teaching center of Marxism-Leninism on the Gdansk coast.

MOKRZYSZCZAK VIEWS PARTY SITUATION, INSTABILITY

LD122246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met today the activists of the largest works party organization at the Polish State Railways (PDP) junction, which comprises close to 1,100 party members and candidate members, in Torun.

It was stated in the discussion that the main chance for extricating the country out of the economic crisis and for extricating the party out of the confidence crisis is hard, solid work in every post. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, answering numerous questions about the situation in the party, stated that the certain ideological instability which still exists is a result above all of the low standard of political and ideological training in the past period. This is why all party members need to learn Marxism.

Anti-Polish and anticommunist propaganda on the part of Western broadcasting stations has been accumulating in the past few months. It must be the duty of each party member to counteract effectively these hostile influences.

WLOCLAWEK PARTY PLENUM ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD131450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] A plenary session of the Wloclawek Voivodship party committee was devoted to the tasks of the voivodship party organization in overcoming the crisis and introducing economic reform. A thorough analysis of the economic situation of the region has been made. The reasons and present conditions for the poor performance in the implementation of investment projects which are important for the national economy have also been discussed. These include, for instance, the "Azoty-2" chemical combine and a branch of the Ursus mechanical factory. Matters pertaining to the small-scale manufacturing industry and to the crafts industries occupied an important place in the session. At the end of the session a resolution was adopted which defines the tasks in overcoming the crisis and introducing the economic reform for party echelons and organizations and for local links of the administration.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Grzyb at Radom Aktiv Meeting

LD131554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Taking part in a conference of the Radom Voivodship party aktiv here: Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; and Kazimierz Cypryniak, director of the Organization Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

The discussion centered around matters pertaining to the consolidation of party ranks. Postulates were submitted which refer to an expansion of the social activities of civic committees of national rebirth. Much time was also devoted to the role of the working class in managing the economy.

Labecki Attends Olsztyn Meeting

LD122250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Jan Labecki, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party works committee at the Gdansk shipyard named after Lenin, was in Olsztyn Voivodship today. He took part in an open meeting of party activists at a lighting equipment factory Polam-Farel which was attended by representatives of other work enterprises in the Ketrzyn region.

The meeting dealt with an assessment of the work of the factory party echelon in the period of martial law and its tasks in the light of the resolutions of the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee. Much attention was devoted during the discussion to the draft ideological and programmatic declaration: "What we are fighting for; where we are going". The issues of the implementation of the economic reform, the shaping of cooperation links between various work enterprises, the state of civic up-bringing and of social awareness, methods of ideological and propaganda activity, and the shape of the future reborn trade union movement, were also discussed.

RAKOWSKI REPRESENTS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AT MEETINGS

LD122244 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] A session of the socio-political committee of the Council of Ministers was held today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Deputy Premier Prof Jerzy Ozdowski took part in the session.

The committee discussed the current situation in the milieu of academic youth. The resumption of studies at universities has taken place under the rigors of marital law which make it possible to continue studies in conditions of calm and order as well as to complete them at times fixed earlier. The socio-political committee of the Council of Ministers considers that conditions have not arisen for a broad activization of the student milieu, in particular in the fields of social, cultural academic and self-government activity.

In connection with this the committee has decided to submit to the Council of Ministers chairman the proposal that the activity of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth be resumed.

The committee expressed the conviction that conditions will emerge for a discussion on the programmatic and organizational model of the student movement to be undertaken in various milieu.

The committee next examined the draft proposals on social consultative councils attached to voivodas. It has been accepted that a social consultative council is to be a body which offers its opinions and advice to a voivoda. Also it should function independently on the basis of a set of regulations which it has adopted itself and should cooperate with social organizations and representatives of social and professional milieu. One of the tasks of the councils will be, particular, to offer its opinions on the crucial issues of the voivodship in the fields of employment, housing construction, food economy, market supplies, the functioning of trade and services, small-scale manufacturing development, health protection and social welfare, sports, tourism, recreation, space planning, environmental protection and ensuring public order.

As the next point on the agenda, the socio-political committee of the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with reports on the activity of the trade union health resorts during the state of martial law. The committee has decided to maintain control over the trade union health sanatoria during the period of martial law. The sanatoria were hitherto under the control of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. However, the committee has made it incumbent on the ministry to carry out current repairs from its own funds. On the other hand, buildings which require an overhaul or which are being built or expanded will temporarily be put under the industrial ministries. It has also been decided that the minister of health and social welfare will decide with the commissars of relevant trade unions the principles for an allocation of tickets to trade union health resort sanatoria.

On Sociopolitical Situation

LD131530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski discussed the sociopolitical situation in Poland during today's session of the second day of the central theoretical and political conference for teachers which is taking place in Warsaw with the participation of teachers from various secondary and grammar schools in the country.

MADEJ CHAIRS PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

LD150130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] The Planning Commission chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej has ended a series of meetings with various ministers. The meetings have been devoted to the review and the assessment of increasing exports during the first months of this year. Measures undertaken in order to improve the execution of the export plan during the first quarter of this year have also been discussed. Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Niestorowicz also took part in the sessions.

During recent weeks there has been a considerable improvement in the production and, to some extent, in exports as far as the extraction industry is concerned. This is true as far as the changes of [word indistinct] extraction of hard coal is concerned. There has also been an improvement in the results achieved in the extraction and export of copper and sulphur. At the same time the improvement in raw materials which has been listed above is not being accompanied by a proportional increase in exports.

The situation in the processing industry is diverse. The branches of industry using home components are achieving relatively good results, especially as far as the sugar and potato industries are concerned. The production in the branches of the processing industry which base their performance on raw and other materials as well as on the components which come from Western imports is not good.

In order to boost exports in March and during the following months it is necessary to create a close link between hard currency resources allocated to ministries and the size of exports. Hopes for increased exports are connected with the possibility of creating so-called hard currency allowances [odpisy dewizowe] for the enterprises exporting to the second payment zone. Over 100 applications from enterprises or groups of producers concerning the rate of these allocations have been settled positively so far. These applications have come mainly from the following branches of industry: mining, metals and machinery.

In the process of assessing export activities, the meeting strongly stressed that ministries must develop a broad sponsorship and promotional role among enterprises. There will be a further series of sessions in the second quarter of this year. Particular attention will be paid to the issue of exports.

PAP REPORTS ON FEBRUARY PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD132314 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Mar (PAP) -- Polish economy saw a sharp fall in production continue also in February 1982, but it was slightly smaller than in January this year, according to data released here today by Poland's chief statistical agency GUS.

In many industries, however, the drop was still very acute, which was mainly due to the lack of imports resulting from among other things the restrictions applied by Western countries.

While there is no market balance, market supplies have improved slightly.

The drop in production, slightly smaller than in January this year when it amounted to 13.7 percent, affected all basic manufacturing industries except mining and the power industry.

Coal production in February totalled 15 million tonnes, which is an increase of 12.6 per cent on the figures for February last year, and electricity production remained at last year's level.

The average daily production of lignite and natural gas, as well as the daily production of steel pipes, electrolytic copper, zinc, lead, silver, sulphur and cement also showed some growth. There was however a fall in crude oil and liquid fuels processing.

There was an increase in the manufacture of washing machines and centrifuges, metal treatment machines, agricultural tools and equipment, goods rail-cars, car batteries and tv sets.

But the production of refirgerators and ice-boxes, as well as passenger cars fell significantly.

In the food industry an increase in slaughter produce and fish catches was noted, but the production of poultry, butter, vegetable fats and cigarettes dropped.

The state-outlet purchase of slaughter animals totalled 192,200 tonnes in February, and was 1.4 per cent higher than in February last year.

Milk purchase amounted to 518.9 million litres and wen' up by 2.7 percent, while the purchase of eggs fell by 12.3 per cent.

The purchase of consumer and seed grains from the 1981 crops, totalled 2.1 million from the beginning of the campaign until the end of February, and was circa 15 per cent lower than the purchases for the respective period last year.

The wage fund in February rose by 16.4 per cent compared to February last year, and the average wage for the January-February period was 8031 zlotys (100 U.S. dollars) and 21.5 higher than that of the respective period last year.

The total incomes of the population in February this year rose by 74.6 percent compared to last year (compensation for price hikes), and the spendings rose by 40.9 per cent, [word indistinct] it last year's February.

The supply of meat and other rationed food-stuffs was totally sufficient for the quotas envisaged in the ration coupons issued.

Foreign trade turnovers fell by 13.4 per cent in exports (4.1 per cent with socialist countries and 20.7 percent with the dollar zone), and 34.2 per cent in imports (17.1 per cent with socialist countries, and 48.3 per cent with the dollar zone).

Coal exports in the January-February period reached 2.8 million tonnes and (?coal tripled) last year's exports for the same period.

'WAVELENGTH 82' BROADCAST ON NATIONAL ACCORD

LD141638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, from now on we will be meeting every Sunday at 0730. We hope that everyone who used to listen to our program will remain loyal listeners despite the change in broadcasting the "Wavelength" program.

Our program has been trying to share our listeners' joys and sorrows for many years. It has helped to resolve problems reported in letters, to remove doubts and to persuade people about correct ideas. Have we always been successful? We must admit that not always. However, one thing is certain. We have won a great deal of credibility among "Wavelength" faithful listeners. The letters that arrive at our editorial office are proof of this, and we have always received a lot of them.

An old proverb says: accord builds and discord ruins. Unfortunately, we had an opportunity to prove the correctness of this proverb, as the saying goes, on our own skin. We want to believe that the vast majority of people in our community, after the sad experiences of the not so distant past, understand now much better than before that the only path leading to social and national rebirth is accord and agreement. There is no other road.

Of course, we realize that this is not an easy matter. Mutual mistrust between the authorities and the community has been widening for years, particularly during the past few months. Divisions created by various people of ill will -- who for reasons of their own, were doing everything possible to set families, workers and the community at loggerheads -- have been consolidating. However, it must be admitted that they have had considerable success.

It is a paradox that only the imposition of martial law has created conditions that are conducive to ridding the community of divisions. It has created opportunities for social agreement. Needless to say, we must be aware that national accord is not an easy matter, or a simple one.

When we speak of national accord, we have in mind the majority of the nation, not everyone who lives in our country. No one makes any secret of the fact that opponents of socialism, enemies of our system, live in our towns and villages. Accord is not possible with them. Neither we nor they deisre this. After all, it is not a significant group in our society as a whole -- although it cannot be sneezed at. The whole problem of creating national accord lies in defining planes that are broad enough for the majority of Poles to meet on. This is possible.

At this point, I would like to refer to one of the programs on national accord we broadcast last autumn. We said then: Everyone who recognizes the principles of our country's system, which are contained in the Constitution and everyone who accepts our state's alliances and acknowledges the constitutional principle of the party's leading role in our society can participate in national accord. We express the hope that this formula is broad enough for the overwhelming majority of those in our society to subscribe to it.

That was what we said in one of the programs we broadcast a few months ago, and we can state with satisfaction that these words remain relevant despite the passage of so many months and despite the introduction of martial law. This was confirmed by General Jaruzelski during a Military Council of National Salvation session when he addressed the activists of the civil committees of national regeneration who were participating in this session.

He who accepts these principles is with us, can be with us. We await your letters.

ARMY PAPER ON 'IMPERIALIST ECONOMIC SUBVERSION'

LD131000 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 13 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Mar (PAP) -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today pointed to economic subversion by key imperialist countries as one of sources of the economic crisis in Poland. "Economic subversion mounted by the main imperialist countries against Poland, the Soviet Union, and other socialist nations was one of the sources of the evil which led us to the verge of an abyss," the army paper charged. It said that the current Reagan restrictions against Poland and the Soviet Union are part of the same subversive scheme.

The paper also said that at the times of misrule by "Gierek's suicidal team...economic subversion proved a dangerous weapon in the hands of those opposed to socialism".

It said the Gierek team "were implementing a policy of 'opening up to the West in a brainless manner", and "treated peaceful coexistence as a programme of capitulation to the West, which resulted in limiting Poland's economic sovereignty."

Referring to the present policy ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said:

"Today the new state leadership is introducing new systems in the functioning of the state, of running the national economy and its international ties also with capitalist countries based on mutual benefit, profitability, and proper purchases".

RZECZPOSPOLITA NOTES NEED FOR NATIONAL AGREEMENT

LD150934 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 15 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Mar (PAP) -- "The latest resolutions of the plenary session of the PUWP Central Committee as well as of the Sejm have once again forcefully confirmed the imperative of national agreement. No issue is more important today for Poland and the Poles," the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote.

"All citizens, all people of good will can and should take part in this truly historical process, regardless of their world outlook and party affiliation. There is a place and role for every individual and all patriotic forces stand on the ground of socialism in creating and consolidating the platform of national agreement.

"The committees of national rebirth should constitute the (?forums) units the society.

"After a dramatic turn, we now start and remodelling of the republic, aimed at making it a stronger, better and stable state," RZECZPOSPOLITA concluded.

BRIEFS

POLISH GENERAL HONORED -- The exhibition of documentary and historcal photographs: "General Wladyslaw Sikorski and His Soldiers" in Piotrkow Trybunalski is arousing great interest. The 300 photographs constitute a documentation of the fate of the Polish Armed Forces in the West. The most comprehensive section of the exhibition if dedicated to the life and work of General Sikorski. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Mar 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT PRC LAST HALF OF APRIL

AU131848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit of friendship to China in the second of April 1982, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

OPREA MEETS WITH SOVIET LEADERS IN MOSCOW

Talks With Chernenko, Rusakov

AU121114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Gheorghe Oprea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, now on a visit to the Soviet Union, had an interview with Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev.

During the talk, reference was made to the good relations of friendship, solidarity and manysided collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, (?which are) developing in keeping with the talks conducted and understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Soviet top-level meetings. Questions of the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the USSR were approached, with emphasis on the mutual wish to work together for steadily deepening and diversifying them, in the interests of socialist and communist construction in the two countries.

Meets With Talyzin 12 Mar

AU121918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Now on a visit to the Soviet Union, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, met on March 12 with N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, co-chairman of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration. Concrete questions related to the current stage of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union and to their development prospects were approached.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH GDR

AU131857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Talks were held in Berlin over March 9-12, 1982, between representatives of the National Council for Science and Technology (CNST) of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Ministry for Science and Technology of the German Democratic Republic.

During the talks Mihail Florescu, minister secretary of state at the CNST, had with Klaus Stubenrauch, minister secretary of state at the Ministry for Science and Technology, essential questions were approached concerning the development of science and technology in the two countries, in view of setting the possibilities and measures of further expanding and deepening the technical-scientific cooperation.

Stress was laid on the occasion on the joint wish to cooperate as efficiently as possible in achieving objectives of mutual interest in the field of energy, raw materials, microelectronics, industrial robots, coal, animal feeding and others, and specific measures were covenanted for the ensuing period.

At the end of the visit, the Romanian chief delegate was received by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for his country of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration. The talks were attended by Romania's ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, Gheorghe Tache.

CEAUSESCU VISITS ILFOV, IALOMITA COUNTIES 12 MAR

AU122002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to farm units in the Ilfov agricultural sectore which is subordinated to Bucharest municipality as well as in Ialomita and Calarasi counties.

The RCP general secretary was accompanied on the visit by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry.

In the Ilfov agricultural sector, the visit started at the Otopeni producer cooperative farm. President Nicolae Ceausescu examined the way in which activity is carried on in the two basic sectors of the farm: vegetable growing and zootechny.

The necessity of increasing the quantities of animal products was the object of the analysis President Nicolae Ceausescu made at the zootechnical farm of Balotesti. He noticed that that farm unit near the country's capital had important reserves, and indicated how to operatively turn them to good account.

The visit continued to the Snagov producer cooperative farm, and the "23 August" producer cooperative farm in the commune of Gruiu. The site of the new farm was inspected. The RCP general secretary asked the relevant factors to see to it that cheap, rapid and functional constructions be effected in zootechny, using everywhere, where possible, materials from local resources.

The conclusion was drawn that conditions existed for the Ilfov agricultural sector to make a growing contribution to a good supply to the population in the capital.

In Ialomita County, the visit started at the Dridu producer cooperative farm. The seedlings producing centre and the cattle farm were visited at Movilita.

Another unit visited was the well-known "Gheorghe Doja" producer cooperative farm which was a powerful zootechnical sector.

The visit continued to Calarasi County. There, President Nicolae Ceausescu examined, together with the experts, the stage of the complex works done on the site of the Galatui-Calarasi drainage system which, in a final stage, is to drain approximately 30,000 hectares of particularly fertile arable land.

The last stop of the working visit was the experimental land of the Fundulea Research Institute. The president was presented there the new varieties of autumn wheat and barley achieved by the experts of Fundulea.

President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the experts that, in light of the programmes regarding scientific research, continue their work in view of generalzing the new and more productive varieties and hybrids in farm units.

MORE REPORTS OF KOSOVO ALBANIAN DISTURBANCES

Injuries in Podujevo 11 Mar

LD121736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Podujevo, 12 Mar [TANJUG] -- Socio-political workers of Podujevo yesterday dispersed a group of Albanian nationalists and irredentists while they were trying to organize demonstrations. Jetulah Gasi, president of the Municipal League of Communists Committee, Bahtijar Citaku, president of the Municipal Council of the Trade Union Federation, Azim Dobrosi, president of the Municipal SAWP Conference, and provincial activists Rahman Dedaj, executive secretary of the Kosovo Provincial League of Communists Committee Presidium, and Sukrije Ejupi, president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Kosovo Women mingled among the some 15 shouting demonstrators, who were carrying placards and shouting enemy slogans, and energetically intervened.

The activists first tried to stop the demonstrators by persuasion. However, they did not want to stop and they impudently opposed the representatives of the socio-political organizations. First, according to Jetulah Gasi, there was bickering and then a physical settling of accounts took place. The activists did not spare themselves and did not avoid bruises (Citaku received more serious injuries), but they did disperse the shouting demonstrators. The demonstrators dispersed in the direction of the health center hoping for shelter. However, workers of this health institution stopped them and thus the group of noisy demonstrators fled into a side street where they dispersed.

Chanting in Vucitrn 12 Mar

AU122044 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Vucitrn has announced that today at about 1750 hours [1650 GMT], after the lessons had ended at the Muharem Bektesi secondary school center in Vucitrn and the students were passing through the center of the town en route to the bus station, a group of 5 to 10 young people infiltrated among the students and began to shout hostil slogans -- "Republic, Constitution by Hook or Crook."

However, the students and citizens did not join this group. As soon as the group was noticed, it was dispersed in 2 or 3 minutes by the rapid intervention of sociopolitical activists and public security organs.

Pristina, Other Towns

LD131412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 13 Mar 82

["Sporadic Provocations" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The atmosphere in the capital of Kosovo -- where Albanian nationalist and irredentist actions the day before yesterday failed to gain the broad support of working people, citizens, students and schoolchildren -- is the same today as on any other Saturday. While there were no serious excesses in Pristina yesterday, a group of provocative, primitive and uncivilized secondary schoolboys attracted attention on the town's promenade in the evening. At about 1830 about 70 of them walked down the promenade, whistling from time to time and making inarticulate noises. Within 15 minutes this group numbered about 150 boys and girls. However, it hastily dispersed into the sidestreets shortly after 1900, probably discoraged by the dignified behavior of the other strollers.

At about 1800 last night students walking through the center of Vucitrn from the Muharem Bektesi secondary school toward the town's bus station were joined by a group of youths shouting the hostil slogan "Republic, Constitution by Hook or Crook.". The group, which consisted of seven or eight brawlers and was not supported by any of the pupils or any citizens, was subsequently dispersed by aktivists and security organs of the Vucitrn League of Communist Municipal Committee.

More details are now known about the disturbance which occurred in Podujevo the day before yesterday when an attempt to hold an organized demonstration was foiled by the energetic actions of sociopolitical workers. The group of about 15 shouting youths consisted of already known nationalists and irredentists who had been expelled from school or faculty and tried in court for participating in last year's hostile demonstrations. Some of them are notorious bullies. Four were detained and the internal affairs officers are looking for the rest of them.

At about 1800 last night, a group of about 50 pupils from the school center at Magura demonstrated in the streets of this mining town. Two people suspected or organizing this hostile action are under arrest. The demonstrators dispersed without any intervention from security officers.

KOSOVO ORGANIZATIONS DENOUNCE DISTURBANCES

LC Provincial Committee

LD122230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session last night, which ended shortly after midnight, the Provincial League of Communists Committee of Kosovo, chaired by Veli Deva, discussed the situation created by enemy actions in Pristina, Suva Reka and Podujevo yesterday which were caused by groups of counterrevolutionary elements acting from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

A fairly extensive report was issued this afternoon on that session, which was held without the presence of newspaper reporters. The report first describes yesterday's events in Pristina and then presents information in the already published statement of the Pristina Municipal League of Communists Committee. What has been added is that there was certain provocative hooligan behavior by some small groups of young people in the capital of Kosovo during the evening.

According to this information, a group of about 100 schoolchildren from the secondary school in Suva Reka gathered yesterday morning in the courtyard of the school, boycotted classes, shouted already-known enemy slogans and behaved impudently toward teachers and other activists who intervened. The group also manifested such behavior during subsequent talks in which the parents of these schoolchildren and activists of Suva Reka participated.

In Podujevo a group of some 15 people went into the street carrying two placards and shouting enemy slogans, but it encountered physical resistance from the cadres and activists and was quickly dispersed.

The report on last night's session then goes on:

The Provincial Committee has assessed that these enemy actions clearly show the enemy's persistence in his attempt to maintain the continuity of his activity, to cause further alarm in the public and to keep up the state of tension in the complex situation in the province. This latest action by enemy forces is calculated also at marking the anniversary of counterrevolutionary demonstrations by using crude pressure on public opinion.

Such enemy actions are aimed at further exacerbating the intranational relations, at causing mistrust and at putting the Albanian nationality in confrontation with other nations and nationalities, at heating up the atmosphere, at pressuring other nations and nationalities in Kosovo and at threatening our constitutional system and the integrity of our country. Therefore, such actions by enemy elements represent in fact treachery against our revolution, our system and thus also an act of treason as regards the vital interests of the Albanian nationality itself. Those who caused the demonstrations expected the broad support of the working people and citizens, students and schoolchildren in the environments where they went into their actions. However, they did not receive this support. They resorted to violent behavior, they issued threats and offended those who did not support them and who did not join them.

The well-known enemy nationalistic and irredentist slogans, which were put forward also on this occasion, the methods of provocative and aggressive behavior clearly show that the enemy is using every possible means in the struggle against our system of socialist self-management, against brotherhood and unity and the togetherness of our nations and nationalities in Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia, against the integrity of our country and against the revolutionary gains of our socialist community. Enemy slogans with extremely reactionary content show clearly that what is at stake is a close collusion with the most reactionary circles of the internal and external enemy which have operated subversively against Yugoslavia and its system for a long time.

The working class, working people and citizens of Kosovo -- Albanians, Sergs, Montengrins, Turks, Muslims and others -- understand and feel the reactionary dark goals of the exponents of the nationalistic and counterrevolutionary activity, who showed their true face as far back as last year's demonstrations.

The goal of the enemy, as a way of waging a special war, is calculated among other things at exhausting our forces and at dragging one away from the day-by-day struggle for the resolving of socio-economic problems and the struggle for the further development of the socialist self-managing system. Therefore, the working class, working people and citizens severely condemn the enemy actions because they directly theaten the creative work, freedom and personal security. Proceeding from the clear assessment that what is at stake is overt enemy activity from the already known positions and with the well-known goals, with the involvement of relevant political organs and organs of power as well as with the involvement of the forces of public order in the province, a number of organizers of enemy demonstations on 11 March have been arrested. All relevant legal and other measures will be taken against them.

Through the political action by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces as well as with other measures by all organs of our society, space for activity by enemy forces is being considerably restricted. In such a situation, the enemy is using various methods in order to maintain the continuity of the activity.

This latest enemy action clearly confirms that we again face an enemy who is deeply indoctrinated by nationalism and irredentism and who impudently and openly works against our socialist self-managing system, against brotherhood, unity and togetherness, against the vital interest of the working class and of all our nations and nationalities.

The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo notes that the possibility of the enemy activity being continued by various methods and means also in other environments is not excluded and it therefore concluded that the following measures and activities should be taken:

In every environment the situation should be monitored on time and responsibly and every measure of security and self-protection undertaken. Any enemy (?action must), be destroyed in the first place by the internal forces of the relevant environment.

Through the struggle for the organized social self-protection the working people and citizens of all nationalties, Albanians first and foremost, are dutybound to oppose enemy activity and to defend actively the freedom, brotherhood and unity and the socialist self-managing system, independence and integrity of the SFRY which were fought for successfully. In addition to the measures taken, which will be taken also in the future in order to combat any form of enemy activity through political action, one should be committed in an even more organized and decisive manner to the ideological unmasking and combating of ideological positions and goals of the enemy theses and slogans. The League of Communists of Kosovo must realize its activity in the struggle against the enemy by mobilzing its entire membership and all the organized socialist forces in the province. It is necessary to continue even more energetically, more decisively and more responsibly the action on implementing the measures and tasks of the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo and of the platform of the LCY Central Committee in order that the space for the activity by enemy forces if restricted as much as possible and thwarted.

In every environment, and in particular at the university and secondary schools, it is necessary to implement more energetically and in more concrete terms the process of ideopolitical differentiation, in particular among the educational workers, to part ways more clearly with nationalistic and irredentist ideology and their exponents and to take concrete measures aimed at thwarting and preventing their activity calculated at winning over these environments.

The situation which has been created imposes the need to inform the working people and citizens promptly and objectively of the general trends and the situation as well as of the intentions and goals of the enemy. The struggle against all misinformation and speculation calculated at weakening our actions and our vigilance should prevent the creation of mistrust, tension in intranational relations and the further spreading of all kinds of nationalisms and should make us work energetically for the consolidation of brotherhood, unity, togetherness, equality and security in our socialist self-managing community.

Our community is both ready and capable of taking all the measures and activities aimed at combating any form of enemy activity which aims at threatening the community. The League of Communists and all organized socialist forces in the province in this struggle are dutybound to wage broad, organized and most concrete political activity. The League of Communists, working people and citizens of Kosovo in their struggle against enemy activity enjoy the full support of all progressive forces in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

The Provincial Committee decided that all League of Communists members and organizations as well as all working people and citizens of the province should be acquainted with this report and that necessary measures be taken in line with these assessments.

SAWP Conference Presidium

LD122340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium discussed at its session today the report on yesterday's demonstrations and other enemy activities in Pristina, Suva Reka and Podujevo. These events, as reported, were assessed as enemy actions directed at disrupting the activity of the League of Communists and of other subjective forces on stabilizing the economic and political situation in the province before the forthcoming elections and conferences and congresses of the League of Communists.

The Presidium session stresses that organizations of the Socialist Alliance and their leaderships must continue intensive political work among the masses, in particular among schoolchildren and students, their parents, educational workers and the young. Socialist Alliance organizations and their leaderships and citizens, it was said at the session, are dutybound to organize measures of self-protection in all environments and to prevent any activity by the enemy whatsoever from manifesting itself.

Philosophy Faculty Communists

LD131640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The members of the League of Communists at the faculty of philosophy in Pristina last night discussed the current political situation in connection with the activity of the party organization at this higher school institution. Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at the meeting. Nebi Gasi, president of the Pristina League of Communists Municipal Conference; and Drita Dobrosi, vice president of the Kosovo Assembly, also took part in the conversation.

University Officials' Meeting

LD130010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yesterday's demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and irredentists, including also students, represented the most brutal form of enemy activity recently. This is the assessment made by the leading organs of Kosovo University last night at the session of the executive organs of sociopolitical organizations and today at the session of the deans of all departments and higher schools of the university.

Dr Minir Dusi, rector of the university, Dr Redzep Gasi, president of the action conference of the League of Communists organization, vice rectors and elders of the faculties stated at their session today that about 500 students took part in yesterday's enemy actions. Some 50 of them were the most aggressive ones. It was stated that the university activists had tried immediately to persuade the students to disperse but that they had to retreat in face of the brutality of the enemy elements, some of whom even had weapons.

The university elders noted that instruction at the majority of the higher education establishments progressed normally yesterday and that the majority of some 27,000 regular students of Kosovo University are for the positions of the LCY policy and socialist self-management. They also noted that despite intensive political action in the past period, the latest enemy attacks show that that activity has not yielded expected results and that among the students there are also those who adhere to enemy positions. It was stressed, therefore, that the process of ideopolitical differentiation, in particular among students, must be carried out fully. It is necessary, as stated, that students and all young people who are oriented toward socialism and self-management, should not only dissociate themselves from enemy actions but also should oppose their exponents concretely and directly.

SAWP Municipal Leaders

LD131550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The presidents of the municipal organizations of the Socialist Alliance of Kosovo held a conference in Pristina today. The conference, chaired by Azem Vlasi, considered the political security situation in the province following the hostile actions in Pristina, Suva Reka and Podujevo the day before yesterday. The meeting reportedly stressed the need for further involvement of all the branches and organizations of the Socialist Alliance in the struggle against hostile activities and the need to exert maximum efforts to ensure the best organization of social self-protection in all environments in Kosovo.

Today's meeting of the provincial conference of Kosovo SAWP also considered the preparations for the election of delegates and delegations. It was noted that this work is proceeding according to schedule in all municipalities in the province.

PRISTINA, OTHER PRESS REACTION TO DISORDERS

RILINDJA Commentary

LD121756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Albanian-language paper RILINDJA, issued in Pristina, writes today in commenting on yesterday's demonstrations in Kosovo that "those who demonstrated are just a drop in the ocean" of Kosovo students and pupils. "The enemy has realized that it has lost the battle against its people, working class and intelligentsia. It therefore made a last-breath, bare-faced attempt at winning the honest youth over to its side", RILINDJA emphasizes in a special commentary.

The daily underlines that members of all nations and nationalities in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo hold their destiny in their own hands and are aware of the true weight of hostile disorders.

"Humane relations among people", writes RILINDJA at the end of the commentary, "cannot be built of nationalistic, hostile manifestations such as yesterday's demonstrations from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. They do most harm to the Albanian nationality itself, as well as to all other nations and nationalties in the province, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country as a whole".

More RILINDJA Articles

LD132230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today's RILINDJA is dominated by articles which expose and denounce the latest actions by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. Thus, under the title of "An Act of Betrayal Against Our Revolution and the Interests of the Albanian Nationality" the Pristina daily in Albanian carries in full the report of the session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee held on Thursday evening. RILINDJA stresses that the actions by nationalists and irredentists are orientated toward further exacerbation of intranational relations and mistrust and confrontation of the Albanian nationality with other nations and nationalities. It emphasizes that the working class, working people and citizens must decisively condemn enemy actions which threaten their work, freedom and personal security.

The report of yesterday's session of the Serbian Assembly which discussed the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is carried on two pages. This report, entitled "Consolidation of Mutual Trust Halts Emigration", says that in the past 2 decades the number of Serbs and Montengrins in the total population of Kosovo had fallen from 23.5 to 13.2 percent.

The Pristina daily also marks the anniversary of the death of Maladin Popovic. Dr Fehmi Puskoli, in a signed article entitled "A Communist and Excellent Internationalist," reminds readers of the prominent revolutionary, communist, humanist and internationalist.

Belgrade BORBA Comment

AU142045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 14 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The column is called "Directly," while the title is "Changes and Warnings." Let us explain this. It is a commentary which BORBA carries today criticizing the latest disorders in certain towns in Kosovo.

Everything that has been done thus far during the past year in Kosovo must not be overrated but also must not be underrated. Every kind of false optimism is dangerous, as well as every kind of doubt and sowing of suspicion. This is one of the opinions of BORBA's commentator.

The BORBA commentator notes that with every passing day the enemy is becoming increasingly more aware of the fact that with the process of normalization he is increasingly on uncertain ground and is trying to reform his forces. The BORBA commentator concludes that more self-management and democracy, which can provide lasting solutions, do not come of themselves, particularly not in Kosovo, where the situation is complex. They will not come without constant organized efforts and the struggle of the subjective socialist forces, primarily by communists. The struggle for socialist self-management cannot be imagined without the broadest possible political and ideological work. This broadens awareness and realization and makes it possible to better perceive the correct and wrong ways, to perceive the reactionary sense of the enemy's slogans, thus narrowing the scope for manipulation.

JEDINSTVO Editorial

LD151122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- In today's issue, JEDINSTVO, organ of the SAWP of Kosovo, carries a lengthy editorial comment entitled "Opportunism Can No Longer Be Tolerated," which stresses that the enemy operating on the basis of Albanian nationalism and irredentism once again openly took to the streets recently. In doing so it confirmed that even after a lapse of 1 year since the irredentist actions, it is not giving up its well-known reactionary objectives and intentions.

"It is clear," JEDINSTVO notes, "that the enemies and rowdies who went into the streets can no longer be referred to as misguided but must be seen as totally imbued by reactionary ideology. Any further argument on this point is tantamount to giving the enemy a chance to gather strength and reorganize."

The commentary recalls that the student center in Pristina from which the demonstrations originated, both a year ago and last Thursday, undoubtedly ranks among the troublespots of the politico-security situation in Kosovo. It also recalls the fact that at one of its last sessions the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial League of Communists Committee made the assessment that the enemy is still operating at the university, especially in the student center, because fully consistent action has been lacking, and that opportunism, silence and the desire not to offend still exist. It then goes on to say: "The opportunism, behind which the nationalists and the irredentists take advantage of an open space for their activity, is sufficiently testified to by the fact that ideo-political differentiation at this institution has not yet been carried out fully (as if they were expecting someone to come from outside to carry out the differentiation), which is taken advantage of by the irredentists. It seems that there has been too much optimism recently in the evaluations that the situation has stabilized and that on the whole it was satisfactory."

Having stressed that it is clear that the enemy must be defeated and that this cannot be accomplished by opportunists but only by devotedly committed communists, JEDINSTVO says in conclusion:

"Although the enemy was expected to be heard, the temerity with which it acted on this occasion represents a call to the League of Communists and to all organized socialist forces in their living and work environments to initiate an even more vigorous battle not only against the enemy but also against all manifestations of opportunism, vacillation and inconsistency until accounts have finally been settled."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KRAIGHER KOSOVO VISIT

Press Roundup of Talks

AU141535 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 82 p 7

[Tihomir Nesic report]

[Text] Pristina, 9 Mar -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, visited Kosovo yesterday and today. Together with Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and Lidija Sentjurc, member of the Council of the Federation, he had talks with the highest leaders of Kosovo and the Pristina Commune. The guests, accompanied by Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, and Ilija Vakic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, today visited the Kosovka textile industry and the associated metal industry of Kosovo.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, last night had talks with members of the augmented presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo about the current political situation in the province.

The most responsible officials of the province informed President Kraigher and the officials who arrived with him -- Fadilj Hodza, Dobrivoje Vidic and Lidija Sentjurc -- about the political security and economic situation, the state of relations among the nationalities and the efforts and results of the League of Communists, socio-political organs and organizations, self-managing and state organs and other self-managing subjects in the struggle to stabilize the situation and overcome the problems and difficulties which face the province. Ali Sukrija, Riza Sapundziju, Petar Kostic, Azem Vlasi, Sefcet Jasari, Ilija Vakic, Mehmed Malici, Fadil Curanoli and Sinan Hasani spoke about this.

The League of Communists of Pristina and the entire Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo must now take up a much more offensive stance and devote much more attention and force to the clarification of causes, instead of spending most of the time preventing hostile occurrences, as it has been doing.

This is the essence of what was said at the talks which were held today by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other federal officials and officials of the Socialist Republic of Serbia at the Communal Assembly of Pristina, the Kosovka textile industry and the shock-absorbers plant of the associated metal industry of Kosovo.

Our offensive will be most effective if we continue to press consistently for deeper self-managing relations in every collective and every local community, Sergej Kraigher said. In this connection it must be clear that the forces involved in this respect will get stronger only if the overall position of the workers is enhanced. All other alternatives offered are incorrect.

Combating the Enemy

Of tremendous significance, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, stressed, is the work and the functioning of our self-managing regular social structures in the field of self-protection and others that provide us with a broad basis and sufficient force to act more offensively. All indications are that it is time and that all conditions are present for resolutely combating the forces that are obviously a minority.

At the shock-absorbers plant and at the Kosovka textile industry, the guests were acquainted with the state of economic and social relations in these collectives and showed particular interest in the development of self-managing and income relations both inside these work collectives and in their links with their suppliers and with the assemblers they supply.

Taking part in the talks, the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed once again that self-managing and income accords among all who are linked by the production process are the only proper remedy for all the difficulties in business operations. It has been shown many times that any state intervention always solves one problem and reopens another. In these talks, Kraigher put special stress on two questions: renumeration according to work and an even distribution of work and activities among all the working people.

In our country, and especially here in Kosovo, special attention must be paid to the distribution of work in which one must strive so that every working man at his workplace achieves satisfactory productive results. At the same time he should become more comprehensively involved sociopolitically both in his collective and especially at his place of residence, in his local community, where he lives and realizes a great number of his needs and rights and where he influences both the political climate and developments. Insufficient attention is paid to this in our country. The division still exists between those who are overburdened by activities and those who only work.

Equal Work, Equal Earnings

The president of the Presidency particularly pointed out the broad significance which the distribution according to work has for work collectives as well as for society in general. It is insisted that production work should be valued in the most proper way and should be better stimulated; this must be done both for the sake of production and, among other things, for the sake of solving many problems in education and in guiding young people into the trades which society needs. However, this must be accompanied by a valuation and remuneration of work and of professional, or so-called joint, services that would encourage them to invest all their knowledge and creative abilities in the advancement of their collectives. Workers will accept a personal income differential of even one to seven if it is a result of work which has contributed to overall production success and to overall business activities. The principle of equal earnings for equal work should be respected, but it must be in direct relation with the income that is created and the contribution made to it, Sergej Kraigher pointed out.

Thanks to the solidarity of the working people of Yugoslavia and especially the Socialist Republic of Serbia, an economic and overall development, unprecedented in the world, has been achieved in the past 38 years in the Pristina Commune, in which out of 110,000 people, 66.7 percent are Albanians, 20.9 percent Serbs and 3.7 percent Montenegrins. This was stressed by Svetislav Jaksic, president of the Communal Assembly, when he informed the guests about the development and the situation in this center of the province. Pristina has overtaken by far all the other communes in Kosovo, so that its national income is double the provincial average. Some data illustrate the tremendous progress very well: Before the war, Pristina did not have a single apartment with all conveniences, but now it has 12,000; four decades ago the city had as many light bulbs installed as there are now in a large building, and so forth.

The Enemy Does Not Rest

The further development of the commune will be based on the development of energy, utilization of raw materials, advancement of agriculture and especially its processing branch, and the enhancement of crafts; almost 50 billion dinars is to be invested for all these purposes, Jaksic said.

Assessing the political and security situation, Nebih Gasi, president of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina, stressed that it is constantly improving. The action of the socialist forces after last year's hostile strike was wide and fruitful, but continuity has not been maintained in the meantime. The situation at the university and at the student center is particularly unsatisfactory. The enemy continues to make appearances in secondary schools, too, but much fewer in associated labor organizations and local communities. The League of Communists still has to do a great deal to restore confidence and settle intranational relations. However, the enemy is still spreading insecurity and disinformation and this contributes to the continued emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Pristina Commune. In this respect, Gasi said, the pressure is psychological rather than direct. The president of the communal conference of the League of Communists of Pristina also agreed that the League of Communists in the commune, as well as in the province in general, must take a much more offensive attitude toward the enemy.

Kraigher, Hodza, Vidic, Lidija Sentjurc and other guests this evening had talks with the economic and political aktiv of the province and on this occasion they were exhaustively informed about the sociopolitical climate and the economic situation in Kosovo.

Vidic Aktiv Speech 9 Mar

LD112014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Taking part in the talks which Sergej Kraigher held with the Kosovo politico-economic aktiv, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, referred to the significance of implementing the policy of the province's speedier economic development. In this connection Vidic said that associated labor organizations and organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are working attentively and responsibly on the preparation of the project of development in the province's territory.

Speaking about the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrin, Vidic then said:

"Comrade Kraigher spoke yesterday about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. I would like to say for my part that we will continue to attach the greatest significance to the discussion and solving of this problem. I believe that it is necessary to continue energetically with the action against nationalism, against nationalist slogans and activities directed at creating that which in nationalist terms emerges as the struggle for the ethnic purity of Kosovo. This is a policy of nationalist exclusiveness which no people anywhere in the world should allow in its own interest.

"So, we must be consistently opposed to any kind of nationalism, against the fanning of nationalist passions in every environment, because this is contrary to the identity of our socialism and to civilized life in general.

"In this sense I wanted to support for my part everything which Comrade Kraigher said about this yesterday and to say that we have now embarked together on a practical discussion of the problem of the emigration, both here in Kosovo at the provincial assembly and in our republican assembly.

"But, I must say that all of us who are dealing with these issues must have a very great sense of responsibility and must examine how individual cases of emigration, pressures and other causes are used among the public by politicians and by the press. We must halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and we must do this in the spirit of our policy of brotherhood and unity."

Kraigher 9 Mar Aktiv Speech

LD120749 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Report on speech by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, at a meeting with the political-economic aktiv of Kosovo Province in Pristina on 9 March]

[Text] Pristina, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, had talks during his 2-day visit to Kosovo on 8-9 March with the political-economic aktiv of this province.

After everything that I have heard, Sergej Kraigher said, first last night at the meeting with the inner political aktiv of Kosovo and then today on the occasion of, for me not only very interesting but also very instructive meetings with the collectives of Kosovka and of the shock absorber factory in Pristina and their leaderships, and at the municipal assembly in Pristina, and having heard everything which you have said of the situation in Kosovo.

I think that we can agree with what the (?SFRY) Presidency noted when it discussed the situation in Kosovo at its latest session and even adopted certain positions in this connection. We can say that the political situation, the political-security situation in Kosovo still is complex. However, when we say this, in my view, it is necessary to define more precisely hwat makes this situation complex, in contrast to the general political situation that prevails in other parts of Yugoslavia.

I believe that this complexity lies primarily in the fact that an illegal organization is operating here in Kosovo. In a short time, or -- as the findings of the investigations indicate -- in rather a long time, an organization that is relatively well organized, has taken root. It has taken root among part of the secondary school students and perhaps also among part of intelligentsia, particularly at the university.

The activity of this organization, which in March and April of last year succeeded with its aggressiveness, with its diversionism, one could even say with its terrorist attacks, to provoke a large campaign and serious conflicts, is what gives the present situation its specific nature. Now it is more characterized by scribbling grafitti threats and indications of what will result from some activity of members of the organiztion in Kosovo and from the threats coming from various emigre circles abroad. There is also the fact that these circles abroad have linked up with each other, regardless of their political differences. Their activity abroad is aggressive. This is how we refer to that complexity that now applies to Kosovo's political-security situation.

I believe that one must differentiate in this way. I have improvised. I intentionally did not prepare this closing speech because I wanted to hear you and get a picture. I believe that one must differentiate this complex situation in Kosovo precisely for this reason, so that one can more clearly express the two directions of activity of all subjective organized socialist forces. This applies both in the work of sociopolitical organizations and the organs of the sociopolitical communities, particularly of the province and the commune, with the aim of politically narrowing down the mass support of these hostile forces and to prevent the further spread of their influence. It also more clearly defines both the function and nature of this hostile activity which, with its slogan "Kosovo-Republic," has some kind of external political dimension.

If it tries to appear in the same way as it did last year, it can only be described as terrorist diversionist activity which prevents the working people in this country and Kosovo from solving those problems that they face, problems that are the subject of their lives and work throughout our entire self-managing sociopolitical system.

I believe that this is also important for the following reason -- to clearly determine what the direction of the competent organs should be which have to wage a struggle to protect the Constitution and laws against all those who fight against the basic constitutional provisions and the bases of our sociopolitical system and our life and who violate them. It is also important to determine what is the activity of our other subjective political socialist forces.

In my opinion, this is the conclusion to which I must draw attention especially after my meetings, our meetings at these two collectives, where we were guests and the brief meeting at the Pristina Commune and which, we think, was clearly expressed. In Pristina, there is a strong workers class which enjoys all the advantages of the self-managing position of workers and the self-managing association of workers in the associated labor. Despite all the problems which it encounters, it is nevertheless able to fulfill its basic interests and the basic interests of every individual worker, ensure the necessary social security and, at the same time, open the prospects not only for solving existing problems but also for creating the conditions for normal work and life in the future.

For this reason we concluded at that meeting in Pristina -- and I [words indistinct] and I fully supported that conclusion -- that we must really free ourselves of that pressure, that these subjective political forces throughout Kosovo must fully free themselves of the pressures emanating from the hostile activity of these groups of illegal organizations. We will probably not be able soon to finally prevent the work of these groups -- although I am not saying that these forces have been under some decisive pressure now.

They must really wage a total offensive against all the bureaucratic-statist elements and against everything that sustains and, in fact, represents a political basis for these hostile groups just as it represents a political basis for the attacks from neighboring Albania against the socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia and our democracy. It also represents a target of activity of the hostile emigres abroad and all those forces backing the hostile emigres and making their activity possible.

I wish to repeat here that, in my opinion, we determined there that this offensive cannot be effective unless all subjective socialist forces orient themselves to deepening the self-managing position of workers and to deepening the self-managing socioeconomic relations and the functioning of our sociopolitical system of self-managing socialist democracy and deepening them concretely in every individual commune in the way and in those structures of production, economy and social life and those structures of population which are characteristic of the community concerned.

I think that is one of the conditions, and what can really represent a solid basis for this offensive is our complete confidence in workers in our working collectives. We must be confident that, for the sake of their own position, they will struggle for and defend what they have already achieved in our socialist self-managing development, and struggle for and defend it with political actions within the work organizations themselves. This is where we must struggle for unity in the way we saw it in the Kosovka factory and the shock absorber factory where comrades told us about their efforts and about their vigilance in this respect. And at the same time, we must enable the workers of these working collectives and these organizations of associated labor, in a suitable way, to become politically engaged in the local communities and other communities where they live, where their families live and where they encounter the entire problem of their living conditions. On this depends, to a great extent, their self-managing awareness, the confirmation of their awareness and their confidence in self-management. On this also depends their preparation and ability to fully master, in their organizations of associated labor, the technical equipment and technology which are at their disposal and which are increasingly modern and progressive, and all other tasks of contemporary life, and their contribution to increasing labor productivity according to their abilities and knowledge.

I think that we must ensure that the awareness which is being gradually but nevertheless constantly formed among the workers in our organizations of associated labor, that is the awareness of these workers as self-managers, will manifest itself and exercise its influence in the communities where the workers and their families live. We must ensure that it manifests itself and exercises its influence not only according to the inclinations and political awareness of the individuals, but in an organized manner through the activities of the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, and youth organizations and so forth. And in this connection, I think that it is primarily a task of the League of Communists, the organizations of the League of Communists and every individual communist to be active among the nonparty mass. These are the mass of people who are not members of the League of Communists but support self-management and socialism, oppose exploitation and oppression of man by man, and support the international position which Yugoslavia has achieved. By their work in the organizations of these working people and citizens, the League of Communists, communist organizations and individuals must ensure the people's activity in developing the self-managing life and solving the specific problems in the local communities concerned, they must also coordinate all the various different interests manifesting themselves in the life of local communities and communes, as well as within the entire province, Serbia and Yugoslavia.

I think that all this is especially important for the youth. Not only here but everywhere in Yugoslavia, we must end the practice of having the youth organization exist as some kind of a special form of organized youth in addition to all those sports, cultural, entertainment and other possible organizations in which the young boys and girls are fulfilling their varied interests and inclinations.

We must ensure, through the actions of communists, that these youth organizations will really become a component part and a strong force within the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. We must ensure that the work in the so-called specialized youth organizations will be considered at least as important as -- if not even more important than -- the work in the specialized political aktivs of the youth. We must do this not because of the substance of that work but because the mass of the young people are there in those organizations and in those forms of life. It is therefore possible in this manner to exercise the greatest influence over the youth.

I want to repeat only one more thing on which I spoke yesterday, as well as at my meetings today: I think that in this connection the organizations of associated labor must devote special attention to the school institutions and not only (?to the process) of vocational education. A great deal depends on this whether we will more successfully solve the problem of youth employment, because the schools will thus produce youths who will be educated and trained for the needs of our socioeconomic development. And self-management must also begin to be asserted in schools precisely for that purpose, so that schoolchildren and students will become an active and equal part of self-managing life. This life must be formed not only on the basis of our political documents but also on the basis of our laws, regulations and so forth, as the basic factor of all decisions in each of these educational institutions.

I would not go any further into these problems which are very extensive and which encroach on the work of the Socialist Alliance, the Trade Union Federation, the Socialist Yough Federation, etc. I think I could not say much more about this than that which has already been said in all our documents and which you have certainly discussed when you debated the security situation in the municipalities, Assembly and the Presidium of the League of Communists Provincial Committee and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee a few weeks ago.

I would switch to another aspect which, in my view, is just as important. This is the question of remuneration according to work. I have spoken about this in my replies to questions in all the work organizations which we visited today.

Remuneration according to work means that every basic organization participates in the income, which is created as the total social income, on the basis of its contribution. This is on the basis of work and in cooperation with its partners with which it creates new values, that is with other work organizations of associated labor with which it is linked on the basis of business transactions. It is on this basis that remuneration according to work of individual workers should be ensured with regard to their contributions by labor and their management of means of social reproduction.

I think that this last aspect is particularly important. This should be incorporated in the criteria for the acquisition of income not only of basic organizations but also of work communities in work and composite organizations of associated labor, and in criteria for remuneration of individuals who are experts, intellectual workers, etc. This should be an incentive for their creative work. That is, on the basis of the greater results arrived at with their contribution in the basic organization or work organization, their personal income too is increased. This is an incentive for the further improvement of their knowledge and their greater devotion.

I think that this is important precisely in this environment in view of the fact that the young people are fairly indoctrinated by various egalitarianist slogans from neighboring Albania. However, this is not only a manifestation of the influence from neighboring Albania. It is also that at the present level of development in Kosovo and Yugoslavia, the problem of employment is a crucial problem which is linked, at least in some environments, with the problem of social security and the perspective of the individual.

One should pit against this the remuneration according to work and thus liberate oneself from the slogan: All of us have the same needs, and available means should be distributed in the same way. In this respect we have so far been very defensive. We see that the countries too which have been attacking Yugoslavia -- which has from the very beginning consistently insisted on remuneration according to work as the basic socialist principle for the distribution of the social income and also for forming personal incomes -- now desist from egalitarianism. They range from China, which had been the most severe critic of this, right down to Cuba, not to mention what happened in a much more severe form in Kampuchea under Pol Pot's regime and even what is now happening in neighboring Albania.

We have every opportunity to really determine the direction and content of action, to achieve, one could say, our strategic goal. The goal should be incorporated into the consciousness of our working people, from the very beginning, that is from the nursery onwards, in the system of education and at work. The goal is the principle that everyone should receive as much as he gives to the community. This should be our basic approach in upbringing and in assessing the social position people, both here and elsewhere.

I think that these are issues to which every attention should be paid inside the organizations of associated labor. In the two work collectives which I visited, I saw that this issue is the subject of serious discussions. But, in both collectives I saw -- and in all likelihood the situation is the same in other Kosovo collectives too, and also in Yugoslavia -- that they are conscious of the fact that much still has to be done about it.

And this is one of the forms of our offensive attitude in consolidating the positions and deepening socialist self-managing democracy.

The forms of association of labor and pooling of resources is a great problem of our further development in relation to which we must be much more consistent, more patient and, I think, also more offensive in the entire community. For the fact is that the form of association of labor and pooling of resources for the needs of expanded reproduction -- and that means also for investments for basic assets and permanent operating assets especially in those types of production which require a longer period, such as agriculture, some types of the machine building industry, housing and so forth -- is that democratic form of concentration of resources.

At present, according to our knowledge and according to the extent to which we are able to observe other experiences in the world, this is the only form of concentration of resources which enables the worker who creates these resources to fully control the use of these resources. It, at the same time, ensures the concentration of financial resources required by contemporary technology for even the least important investments to be able to withstand competition, not only in domestic but also foreign markets.

When we speak of deepening socialist democracy, experiences should be drawn from what is happening in the world today. The characteristic of the present era is not only the general crisis of capitalism, which is becoming increasingly deep and hopeless. It is also that the fate of mankind depends more and more on how socialism in socialist countries will be democratized and how relations between socialist countries will be democratized. What is, among other things, raised as the basic aspect in the sphere of the socioeconomic development today is the question of the forms of concentration of resources, of the forms of society's organization to be capable of ensuring the development of productive forces as demanded by today's technology. This applies in particular in basic industry. But it also applies elsewhere, in order to ensure in socioeconomic foundations and legalities the democratization of these processes. This occurs both in socialist countries and in the relations between them, as well as -- this is becoming increasingly noticeable -- in Western capitalist countries.

In the ranks of Social Democrats, as well as of others, we encounter assessments that there has been an impasse in capitalist countries, in particular in expanding reproduction. In the same vein, political movements outside the parliament, that is political parties in some countries, demand that problems be solved which are not usually solved, that is which are not in line with the institutions of the bourgeois parliamentarism. This shows that, in the capitalist world too, life demands solutions which are different from those which they have now. Their real alternative to our direction of democratic pooling of resources is only transnational companies. These companies have a concentration of financial, economic and military power in the hands of the leading strata. They, in various ways, influence state organs and top leaderships of political parties in countries in which these transnational companies operate.

I am saying more about this because I have the impression that there is insufficient attention to the pooling labor and resources, though this process has begun to develop and affirm itself in Yugoslavia. This is not merely a political slogan from our resolutions and legislation.

This is increasingly becoming a reality on which the life, development and existence of an increasingly large number of collectives depend. The fact is that the credit relationship is still a predominant relationship today. But in our country also, we have come to a blind alley even in this credit relationship. For instance, now we are straining to reduce these investments, this large volume of investments. I am not saying that this applies to such an extent to Kosovo as it applies to other parts of Yugoslavia. We are trying to reduce them within the framework of available resources. We have engated all our political organizations toward this end, and all forums have become engaged to a greater or lesser extent. But the results have been nevertheless relatively small.

This shows only that these political means and actions of the League of Communists and the Federation of Trade Unions -- because it was mainly the actions of the League of Communists that resulted in some conclusions by the assemblies of some republics -- can check and limit only a little of that uncontrolled development which was the basis of these large investments, where the work organizations wanted, at any price and without regard for the entire community, to carry out their plans. In those situations our communies and communal organizations and so forth wanted to create new work places to solve the employment problem and meet other social, political and economic demands.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 10 March carries recorded "excerpts" from Sergej Kraigher's speech, which at this point contain the following passage not carried by the TANJUG version:

["We have been compelled to adopt a higher interest rate. In the future also, we will have to follow a more active interest rate policy to ensure that the price of capital and funds for investments will nevertheless become -- if I may express this in our way -- one of the factors which will economically force and induce every investor and every work organization or organization of associated labor to incorporate this price in its investment calculations; That is, also in its calculations of repayment of the funds and payment of interest rates; and, at the same time, to assume the risk and obligation that the investments concerned will be well planned and will certainly produce good results.

["This fact is apparent in our country. This fact also compels us, through the association of labor and pooling of resources and thereby through a reduction of our debts to banks, to ensure on the basis of available resources that volume of investments which is made possible by our real accumulationfunds, by our real production and production of investment resources plus the imported invesmtment funds."]

The association of labor and pooling of resources simultaneously enables us to prevent the uncontrolled market development from imposing investments on us. At the same time, this requires a mobilization of our knowledge, science, economic science, knowledge of technical equipment and technology, marketing research and so forth. This would enable us to really make the investments which, on the basis of the effect of the law of values, will fulfill definite expectations within a definite period.

But when I listen to the discussion or assessments about our efforts up to now about what has already been achieved, I think that all these things are insufficiently present in the consciousness of people who directly take part in agreement-making around the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of proposed programs.

I could not agree to look only at the statistics, as was presented here, about the existence of over 70 ideological investment projects while the realization of a mere dozen can be counted on. For me it is much more important that we first analyze those self-management agreements which were being discussed here which are already alive and producing results. We should see which relations have been established in those agreements, what their mutual rights and obligations are, and which have already stood the test of practice and been confirmed in it. We should also see how much these experiences are being used in agreement-making which is now in progress. We need to establish much more definitely which problems and which mutual rights and obligations are a matter of dispute and represent difficulties. Yesterday we spoke about this. Dobrivoje Vidic and I did, and quite specifically. Some ideological projects have been worked out. This means that some material resources have already been invested with the intent of approaching their realization. From this it follows that we should aim at suitable coordination with other interested parties and decide and approach the realization of specific joint investment projects. The readiness of those taking part in the realization of projects is evident but the question arises of why there are no specific agreements which confirm this. We need to see what the problem is here.

Here we need to be very careful, for there is no other way, Kraigher emphasized. Yesterday we heard about how much investments have been reduced in Kosovo in the last year. However, this fall in investments did not come about because of a change in the method of financing, but because the process of stabilization has started. That means that the issue of money ceased to be as large as it previously was. Naturally, organizations of associated labor which need resources for investment then found themselves in a new situation. They found that investment resources now must primarily be the result of new, earned income, and net income, plus foreign resources.

I know both from conversations and information from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Republic of Croatia as well as from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, that the pooling of resources for the development of Kosovo is being taken seriously, and that they have a serious approach. I also see this in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and you yourselves heard it from Comrade Vidic. What is particularly significant is not whether some political direction is being satisfied or whether one should satisfy political pressure, but that everyone in this should see their own interest. When we discussed this at the session of SFRY Presidency, I suggested that it would be good if a group of people were to be formed here, and probably in other republics -- people who were sufficiently expert to be able to enter into this problem. But at the same time they should be politically able to understand all the economic and political consequences of delay in the process of agreement-making, and specifically so, on every serious project envisaged and on new projects on the basis of pooling labor and resources.

I have not noticed that someone wants firmly to carry out one particular project which he thought up. I think it is more a case of calculations, and whether it will bring in income or not. I must admit that I heard a new assertion today. I do not doubt that it has its own basis, otherwise the comrades would not have presented it. It is that the developed republics insist more on a credit relationship, and avoiding risks and so forth. Where this happens it should be raised specifically, and one should see what is the matter. For only in this way can we speed up the desired processes.

So much in connection with the pooling of labor and resources. I think that it is good to continue with activity which has now developed in direct contacts between executive councils. Similarly it would be good if we could involve more people who could help resolve more quickly disputed matters when they arise, apart from the political executive organs and people already directly involved. I think that this is one of the essential things, one of the conditions of the development of self-management in our country and of its confirmation as a system capable of solving the most complicated problems of the world today. That problem is the problem of expanded reproduction on a democratic basis, on a basis which involves workers as creators of value in the very process of decision-making.

Comrade Vidic helped me by speaking about Trepca. This was in connection with the pooling of labor and resources. We will thereby be able to contribute to helping the Federal Executive Council sort out what the matter is more quickly. For me the essential question is the relationship of prices. Today I heard about this in Kosovka. I did not know this before, that there are various prices for yarn on the market. All this has to be seen. We have arrived at a situation in which the real market with its economic logic needs to be a much more decisive factor than up to now. Intervention measures in the sphere of prices must really be transformed into supplementary measures as envisaged in the law, and not be a basic factor in the fixing prices. Disproportions in prices necessarily arise, and these were discussed at yesterday's and today's meetings.

Today there was also discussion about the foreign currency market. Clear differences exist about what can be solved with the foreign currency market, and similarly there are differences in standpoints about how to ensure an inflow of foreign currency resources and the work of the market. The problems connected with the foreign currency market point to the complicated nature of this problem. For example, on the one hand it is said that the relationship between exports to the convertible and clearing market was complicated as soon as the foreign currency market ceased to work. In other words, this means that someone else must bring foreign currency to the market in order for those exporting to the clearing area, and using convertible substances in their export articles, to be able to get foreign currency.

We are agreed on the need to take into account the fact that there are nevertheless differences between the convertible and clearing areas. In the convertible area we have the greatest obligations to pay off debts. We mainly buy technology and technical knowledge from the West, and this requires increasing amounts of foreign currency. But similarly we are unified in not wanting to underestimate the clearing area. We get reproduction materials, in particular oil, from these countries, especially from the Soviet Union. We might have to pay convertible currency if we did not get it on the basis of the clearing system.

Therefore the question of the relationship between the convertible and clearing areas is, viewed economically, purely a question of our economic interests and calculations. We need to find a suitable measure and calculation in this. For even in cooperation with the clearing countries we ease payment in convertible currency by importing certain materials -- and these are significant items -- so as to avoid being burdened over and above economically justified measures by exporting products which contain convertible material.

Apart from this we need to develop unified bases for an active policy of a realistic course over and above instruments to stimulate exports and tax concessions and so forth. We also need to cover differences which arise between prices of products in clearing and convertible currencies and the extra costs of satisfying the market of the Western countries with convertible currency.

The second thing we need to solve over and above the foreign currency market is to cover the envisaged deficit in the republics' and provinces' balance of payments positions from the foreign currency market. I do not know how this can be covered when republics which have a deficit need first of all to create foreign currency in order to get them on the foreign currency market. What we get through international financial loans alleviates our current needs.

I think that we understand each other. We need to consider creating conditions for the functioning of the foreign currency market as envisaged by the law. However, a condition for this is for every republic and province to be oriented toward the greatest possible exports, especially to the convertible area, and not to be an object of guesswork about which province or republic exports what. It should be clearly seen how we can, through the joint forces of Yugoslavia, take maximum advantage of the potential of each republic, province and their ability to export goods to the Western market. That is why we need to eliminate all hindrances created by the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces in pooling foreign currency so as to arrive at joint exports by all organizations of associated labor, particularly to the Western market, and achieve a greater inflow of foreign currency.

Comrade Vidic also spoke about the problem of energy. I do not have anything to add, but I think that we should see why individual republics are reducing their original plans for joint investments in developing energy projects in Kosovo.

As regards the question of completing projects which have been started in kosovo, I did not consider that this problem is as serious as you indicated. I must admit that I myself thought that the projects which have been started were being financed in the way they were at the beginning. I thought that the changes in investments relate to new projects, or can also relate to projects started earlier if some organization of associated labor from any republic in agreement with interested organizations in Kosovo considers that part of its resources can be linked to the completion of projects already begun. We should be informed more directly about the situation from that point of view.

If I were to summarize what has been positive in my discussions during my visit to Kosovo, I think that three things are significant about the orientation: first, a real turning point as regards a more serious accounting of the pooling of labor and resources as one of the basic forms of ensuring resources to finance expanded reproduction. This is something new and is of no small significance. I think that such an orientation must lead to rapid and better results, and when initial difficulties have been overcome, this will continue to be reproduced through its own logic.

Second, I see that everywhere there is a consciousness of the orientation of the whole economy [word indistinct] being involved in all Yugoslavia's efforts aimed at the export orientation of the economy so as to give these exports full income-based effect and full economic justification.

Third, and this is very significant -- the orientation toward the development of agriculture. Perhaps the plans have not been worked out or coordinated sufficiently as to keeping young people in the countryside or creating the conditions for young people to be involved in agricultural production. However, in your discussions the agrarian complex found a place.

But I think that in this sense we need to express even more strongly that agriculture must be an economic branch. It must be under the full influence of increased labor productivity and in other countries on the one hand. On the other hand, socially-owned estates, agro-industrial combines and other organizations should be the springboard to help us make the best possible use of the capacities at the disposal of individual agricultural producers by means of pooling labor for modern highly productive and socially organized production, Sergej Kraigher concluded.

BAKARIC MEETS HERLJEVIC ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD140012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Vladimar Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs. Herljevic briefed Bakaric on the current security situation in the country.

BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD130114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received the delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Assembly. During the meeting they exchanged views on the further development of relations and cooperation between the two countries, especially in the field of economic relations. They noted that more frequent contacts and exchange of views between highranking representatives of the two countries contributed to better understanding, promoted bilateral cooperation and helped create an atmosphere more conducive to the settling of disputed issues on which there were differences of views.

The president of the Federal Executive Council and the chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria also briefed each other on the current social and economic developments in the two countries and on the state of international, political and economic relations.

Meeting With Dragosavac

LD121520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dusan Dragosavac, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, and Stanko Todorov, president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today conferred on relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Bulgarian Communist Party and between the two countries. They found that bilateral cooperation had further advanced in the different domains, while possibilities of promoting it also were located. They dealt with the known points at issue that limit the development of the two countries' relations.

Dragosavac and Todorov, who is heading a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia, also discussed the current international questions and voiced concern at the straining situation in the world. Views were exchanged on developments within the international workers movement.

Talks With Serbian Group

LD130110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1924 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Assembly, had talks with the delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, led by President Dusan Ckrebic. Rayo Nikolov, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the SFRY, took part in the talks.

The collocutors informed one another extensively about the topical questions of the internal development and presented the achievements and certain difficulties which accompany this development. Particular reference was made to Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations as well as to the extensive and active participation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in developing these relations.

The talks noted the positive results, above all, in the sphere of economic relations and expressed a readiness to stimulate and further develop the economic, cultural, scientific-technical and other forms of cooperation. Both sides stated that the Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations are encumbered by the well-known differences and controversial issues as well as that due to this greater efforts are needed to develop mutually useful and good-neighbourly cooperation. With good and well-developed mutual relations a useful contribution is made, the joint assessment notes, to the consolidation of peace and to the promotion of cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

At the end of the talks, a formal dinner was given in honor of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, at which Dusan Ckrebic and Stanko Todorov exchanged toasts.

Kraigher Meeting

LD121802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria Stanko today underlined the wish of the two neighbouring socialist countries to develop modern forms of economic cooperation. Comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation, it was said, makes the existing differences and problems between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria a smaller obstacle and enables [word indistinct] problems to be settled in more favourable conditions, the goodwill and contribution by both sides. In the framework of talks on the Balkans as an atom-free zone, Kraigher and Todorov pointed to the liaison between (?this) region and the neighbouring regions, especially the Mediterranean. They also discussed international economic issues and efforts for the creation of a new international economic order.

Todorov transmitted to Kraigher friendly greetings from President of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov, which Kraigher warmly returned on behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Concluding Talks

LD132344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Bulgaria called for closer mutual cooperation to provide for transcending the open problems that exist between the two countries. At the closing talks here today, parliamentary delegations of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria expressed satisfaction with their open and constructive dialogue. Bulgarian delegation head and president of the National Assembly Stanko Todorov said he was confident Yugoslavia sincerely wanted the further development of good-neighbourly cooperation as was reaffirmed during his visit. Todorov invited a Yugoslav Assembly delegation to visit Bulgaria, which was accepted with gratification.

BRIEFS

NEW STEEL PLANT -- Jesenice, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- The construction of a new steel works for the production of electrosteel, the fourth of its kind in Yugoslavia, will commence this spring in the Jesenice steel plant, an industrial centre in the town of the same name in the Republic of Slovenia. New electric furnaces will replace the plant's Siemens-Martin furnaces of which some are even 70 years old. The new works is expected to become operative early in 1985 and have an annual output of 350,000 tonnes of different kinds of steel. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0937 GMT 11 Mar 82 LD]